

FRENCH CAPTURE CRAONNE IN THEIR DRIVE AT LAON

Open Back Door to German Stronghold, but Still Have Mighty Obstacle of Brimont Plateau Between Them and Goal.

They Also Take First Line Positions on Two-Mile Front Near Rheims and Repulse Counter Attacks.

Violent Engagement in the Champagne, Near Mont Carnillet, Results in Gains for the French.

PARIS, May 5.—Heavy counter-attacks launched by the Germans with fresh divisions last night on the positions captured by the French yesterday along the front from Craonne to Mont Carnillet were repulsed in all cases, the War Office announced today. In addition, the French made progress east of Mont Carnillet. More than 1000 prisoners have been taken by the French. French troops have captured Craonne, at the extreme eastern end of the Vaulciers plateau, and further to the south, across the Aisne River, they have taken the German first line on a front of more than two miles. It was officially announced last night.

Today's Paris Statement.
Today's statement follows:
"South of the Oise, a German attack on our small posts on the southwestern edge of the upper forest of Coucy was defeated by our artillery. On the Chemin-Des-Dames there was very active artillery fighting during the night, on the front between Braine-En-Lanniers and Hurtlebelle."
"North of the Aisne, the Germans made a violent counter attack on the village of Craonne and the positions captured by us yesterday. All the enemy's efforts came by us in the face of the resistance of our infantry, machine guns and artillery, and heavy losses were inflicted on the Germans. At no point were they able to approach our lines. The number of prisoners taken by us in this region reached 235, of whom nine are officers, one battalion commander and one an observation officer of artillery."

"Southeast of Berry-Au-Bac the Germans attempted, in a strong attack, to capture the positions east of Hill 102. They were repulsed, and our line was maintained intact."
"Information now at hand shows that after our attacks yesterday northwest of Rheims, the enemy made violent counter attacks. The fighting was particularly severe. Our troops repulsed several counter attacks made with great numbers of men. In the evening important German reserves were thrown into the battle and, debouching from Arguelcourt, made a powerful attack without success. Our heavy guns and field batteries broke up the attack, which cost the enemy very large losses. We identified two new divisions on this part of the front. Prisoners taken in this region yesterday and actually counted number 700, to which must be added the 235 mentioned as having been taken in another region."

"In the Champagne, a very heavy artillery fighting, a violent engagement occurred late yesterday near Mont Carnillet. We made progress east of this hill and on the slopes north of Mont Blond. The enemy made violent attacks with troops belonging to two fresh divisions which recently arrived on this front. These efforts were checked by our fire and 100 prisoners, of whom six are officers, remained in our hands. This brings up to more than 1000 the number of prisoners taken yesterday between Auberive and Navarin Farm, and four attacks by the enemy were without success for him."

Announcement of Last Night.
Following is the text of last night's official announcement:
"During the day in an operation splendidly carried out, we gained possession of the village of Craonne and several points of support east and north of that locality. The number of prisoners accounted for up to the present is 150."

"To the northwest of Rheims, after a heavy artillery preparation, we started this morning an attack in which our troops have captured the first German line on a front of four kilometers. We have taken about 600 prisoners, including eight officers."

"In the Champagne the artillery fighting has been violent all day in the region to the south and southwest of Montvillers. There is nothing to report from the rest of the front."

"Belgian communication: Intermittent cannonades have occurred on several parts of the front."
"Allied aviators bombarded the German aviation center of Ghislies (Flandres) on the night of Friday 3-4. Belgian aviators alone dropped 100 kilograms of projectiles."

By the capture of Craonne, the French have forced ajar the back door to Laon, and there are mighty obstacles still in their path. One is the forest of the two gun-towered heights at the head of

NAVY CONSULTING BOARD HAS A PLAN TO COMBAT THE SUBMARINE MENACE

Chairman Announces Scheme Has Been Tested Out Off Atlantic Coast and Gives Assurances of Being a Success.

NEW YORK, May 5.—W. L. Saunders, chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, announced today that the board had forwarded to Washington plans for dealing with the submarine problem, which it was believed had solved the problem successfully.
Saunders, who has been chairman of the Naval Consulting Board about two months, supplemented his announcement by saying that while the submarine problem cannot be considered in reality to have been solved until the U-boats have been destroyed, nevertheless numerous experiments had been made along the Atlantic coast with highly encouraging results which led the board to feel confident that a successful solution had been reached.

JOFFE INSISTED ON WAITING HIS TURN IN BARBER SHOP

Refused, in Chicago Club, to Accept Offer of Two Men to Take His Turn.

CHICAGO, May 5.—A barber at the Chicago club is telling a story to illustrate the democracy of Marshal Joffre. Two men were waiting their turn to be shaved when he entered. The barbers and the men who were waiting begged the Frenchman to get immediately into a chair.

"But," said the barber, "do you think he'd have let me out of his turn? Not he! He just sat down and insisted on waiting until he was next."

ICE MAN PUT 'S'S' ON GATES

Marked Homes on His Route; Did Not Stand for Germany.

A mystery was cleared today when the Schreiner Coal Co. explained why the letter "S" was found marked in yellow chalk on the alley gates of many St. Louis homes.
The cabalistic letter did not stand for Germany, but for Gessler. An ice wagon driver of that name employed by the company had been transferred to another route and he marked the gates of all homes on his route list so that his successor would know where to deliver ice.

LIGHT FOR NIGHT SHOOTING

Belleville Man's Experiments With Fluorescence Declared Success.

Dr. Hester Roberts, a radium specialist of Belleville, has completed experiments with fluorescence to be applied to rifle barrels for greater efficiency in night shooting.
In a demonstration at his home last night, Dr. Roberts explained that this substance will give out a small glow, plainly visible to the marksmen, but cannot be seen by others at a distance of several yards. The preparation probably will be offered the Government.

GARDENS PUT AHEAD OF CHURCH

Services Called Off So Members Can Work on Sunday.

LEXINGTON, Mass., May 5.—The Follen Unitarian Church of East Lexington, taking advantage of the new law permitting farm and garden work on Sunday in this State, has decided to omit its morning services on Sundays during May and June, in order that its members may devote more time to their gardens.

The pastor, the Rev. John N. Mark, has enlisted in the naval reserves.

A daily directory of men and women seeking employment—the Post-Dispatch Situation and Column. A postal will bring the one you need.

Welcome the French Commission

THE POST-DISPATCH will print tomorrow (Sunday) a full-page poster of striking pictures of Field Marshal Joffre, Vice Premier Viviani and Admiral Chocheprat. The page is designed to be torn out and displayed in windows as an expression of welcome to the city's distinguished guests.

In the Wake of the German Retreat in France

A page of photographs in the ROTOGRAVURE SECTION, showing impressively how the Germans have devastated the territory the advancing allies have compelled them to give up.

Joining the Colors at Jefferson Barracks

How the raw recruits are turned into soldiers at the big St. Louis recruiting station, shown by photographs.

Notes on France in War Time

A series of verbal snapshots on conditions there by Lincoln Eyre, a Post-Dispatch staff correspondent, who has been there practically throughout the war and who came to America with the French Commission.

What England Should Do for Ireland

More distinguished Americans reply to Lord Northcliffe's invitation to give their views through the Post-Dispatch on how the Irish question should be settled.

ALL EXCLUSIVELY IN TOMORROW'S (SUNDAY) POST-DISPATCH

Order Your Copy Today

WILSON IN HOUSE GALLERY WHEN BALFOUR SPEAKS

President, After Hearing and Applauding Address, Descends to Floor.

CHIEF JUSTICE THERE
British Statesman Talks on Growth of English and American Free Assemblies.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—President Wilson occupied a seat in the executive gallery of the House today while British Foreign Minister Balfour and members of the British mission were received on the floor. It was the first time, as far as Capitol historians could find, that any President of the United States had appeared in the galleries.
President Wilson entered the executive gallery unnoticed while Representative Estlin of Louisiana was reading, in French, a message from the President of the Chamber of Deputies of Rumania. The message said the Chamber of Deputies hastened to express to the representatives of the American House its warmest congratulations on joining the war against Germany. After the President had been in the gallery five minutes, he was discovered, and members stood up and cheered. The President rose and bowed while the galleries joined in the demonstration.

Balfour Addresses House.
Then the House turned its attention to Mr. Balfour and his party, who were escorted into the chamber to handclapping and cheers. Mr. Balfour was immediately introduced by Speaker Clark and addressed the House.

"Will you permit me," he began, "to offer you my most sincere thanks for the honor done me here today."
Mr. Balfour spoke as follows:
"Will you permit me, on behalf of my friends and myself, to offer you my deepest and sincerest thanks for the rare and valued honor which you have done us by receiving us here today? We all feel the greatness of this honor, but I think to none of us can it come home so closely as to one who, like myself, has been for 43 years in the service of a free assembly like your own."

"I rejoice to think that a member, a very old member, I am sorry to say, of the British House of Commons, has been received here today by this great sister assembly with such kindness as you have shown to me and my friends."

Oldest of Free Assemblies.
"Ladies and gentlemen, these two assemblies are the greatest and the oldest of the free assemblies now governing great nations in the world. The history, indeed, of the two is very different. The beginnings of the British House of Commons go back to a dim historic past, and its full rights and status have only been secured after centuries of political struggle."

Your fate has been a happier one. You were called to the scene at a much later stage of social development. You came into being complete and perfected and all your powers determined and your place in the Constitution secured beyond change of revolution, but though the history of these two great assemblies is different, the principles to which we look forward as the security for the future peace of the world. All of the free assemblies now to be found governing the great nations of the earth have been modeled either upon your practice or upon ours, or upon both combined."

Mr. Speaker, the compliment paid to the mission from Great Britain by such assembly and on such an occasion, is one not one of us is ever likely to forget, but there is something after all even deeper and more significant in the circumstances under which I now have the honor to address you, than any which arise out of the interchange of courtesies, however sincere, between two great and friendly nations."

"We all, I think, feel instinctively that this is one of the great moments in the history of the world, and that what is now happening on both sides of the Atlantic represents the drawing together of great and free peoples for mutual protection against the aggression of military despotism."

Future Peace of World

"I am not of those, none of you are among them, who are such bad democrats as to say that democracies make no mistakes. All free assemblies have made blunders, some times they have committed crimes. Why is it then that we look forward to the spirit of free institutions and especially among our present enemies, as one of the greatest guarantees of the future peace of the world? I will say to you, gentlemen, how it seems to me."

"It is quite true that the people and the representatives of the people may be betrayed by some momentary gust of passion into a policy which they will ultimately deplore, but it is only a military despotism of the German type that can thus keep knowledge and conscience in the dark. It is need, be pursued steadily, remorselessly, unscrupulously and appallingly the object of dominating the civilization of mankind. And, mark you, this evil, this menace under which we are now suffering, is not one which diminishes with the growth of knowledge and progress of material civilization but, on the contrary, it increases with them."

Free Peoples in Fight

"When I was young we used to flatter ourselves that progress inevitably

Texas Girls Training for War Aviation Work



THESE Texas girls are training to pilot aeroplanes so that they may help in fighting Uncle Sam's air battles if needed.
They have donned regulation aviator's garb and they look real business-like when ready for their instructions. They are enthused over the fact that they may have the opportunity to place their knowledge and skill at the service of the United States. No one knows whether young women flyers will be accepted for service, but if they are, many will be ready to join the aviation corps, as the Woman's First Auxiliary. The school where the Texas girls are training is near Houston, Texas.
Every girl in the school is sure that she can pass the Governmental test for a pilot's license.

VON REPPERT HELD TO BE DISLOYAL BY FEDERAL OFFICIAL

Chief Naturalization Officer Bars Lawyer as Witness on Citizenship Papers.

M. R. Bevington, chief naturalization officer in St. Louis, today announced that the Government "will oppose the appearance of Kurt von Reppert as a witness in any naturalization case."

The full text of Bevington's written statement, given out for publication, is as follows:
"Upon inquiry of the naturalization office as to the attitude of the Government with respect to Von Reppert, M. R. Bevington, chief naturalization examiner, said that the newspapers during the past weeks have carried articles attributing disloyal, anti-American and pro-German statements to Von Reppert. He was given an opportunity to come in and state his side of the controversy."

"He not having taken advantage of this offer and on the assumption that his silence is an admission of the truthfulness of the reports carried in the papers respecting his attitude, the Government will oppose his appearance as a witness in any naturalization case."

"If a witness himself be disloyal to the Government, he is not in a position to testify to the loyalty of any other person."

The announcement followed the action of Jacob Heim, an architect, of 3644 Arsenal street, in asking that his application for second papers be withdrawn because he had been informed that Von Reppert, one of his witnesses, was disloyal. Judge Dyer personally approved the withdrawal of the application and granted permission to Heim to file a new application.

Von Reppert Was Witness.
Heim came to the United States from Germany in 1907, and sometime later declared his intention to become a citizen. He applied for his second papers about six weeks ago, his witnesses being Von Reppert and Rembert von Muenchhausen, a reporter on Die Amerika, a German language newspaper.

Several days ago Heim went to the naturalization office and said he was worried because of newspaper accounts of disloyal utterances by Von Reppert at meetings of the German-American Alliance and elsewhere.

The department decided to call in Von Reppert and question him as to his loyalty. A card was sent to him asking him to call in person at the naturalization office. He did not appear there, but instead he sent a letter in which he said he was naturalized in the St. Louis Criminal Court Oct. 10, 1906. He said nothing as to the allegations that he had expressed himself disloyally since the declaration of a state of war.

VON BERNSTORFF SEES KAISER

Reported He Will Be Appointed Minister to Neutral Country.

AMSTERDAM, May 5.—Emperor Wilhelm, according to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, gave audience at great headquarters on Thursday to Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador of the United States.
It is reported that Count von Bernstorff is about to be appointed minister to a neutral country.

SECOND LOAN, \$25,000,000, IS MADE TO GREAT BRITAIN

Loan of \$100,000,000 to France to Be Made Within a Day or So, It Is Announced.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—A second loan was made today by the Government to Great Britain. The amount, \$25,000,000, was transferred by Secretary McAdoo to Ambassador Spring-Rice. It will meet Great Britain's requirements in this country for about three days.

The loan is for a short term and will be taken into the greater loan to be made when the proceeds of the big bond issue are in hand.
Announcement was also made that the \$100,000,000 loan to France would be made within a day or so.

LIBERTY LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS NEARLY \$20,000,000 HOURLY

Indications From Returns That \$2,000,000,000 Offering Will Be More Than Taken.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan poured into the Treasury Department yesterday at the rate of nearly \$20,000,000 an hour. The greatest outpouring of national wealth in the history of the world was foreshadowed by the first day's response to the offering of the loan.
The tabulation so far indicated that the \$2,000,000,000 offer will be oversubscribed at least 100 per cent.

Amounts subscribed by the first banks to respond, grouped by states, include: Arkansas \$17,000, Illinois \$18,886,000, Iowa \$170,000, Kansas \$675,000, Missouri \$230,000, Nebraska \$480,000, New Mexico \$25,000, Oklahoma \$140,000, Texas \$1,201,000.

\$1,882,655 COLLECTED HERE IN LICENSE FEES LAST YEAR

Collector Alt's Report Shows 25,213 Auto Tags Furnished Revenue of \$100,502.

City License Collector Alt today made public his report of license fees collected for the fiscal year ending April 9. The total amount collected was \$1,882,655.79, exceeding that of the previous fiscal year by \$222,588.11. Of the amount collected, the city's share will be \$1,176,825.59, the remainder to go to the State school fund, the public library fund and the art museum.
The amount collected for autos was \$100,502, for 25,213 tags, while the amount collected during the former year was \$68,981. Other vehicles, including taxicabs netted a return of \$55,466.25. An amount of \$1382 was collected for bicycles and \$19,478 for dogs.

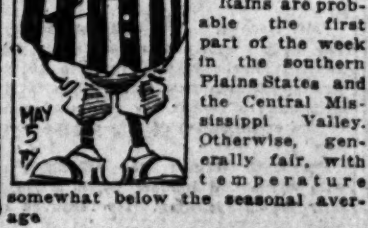
MORE RAIN PROBABLE FIRST PART OF THE COMING WEEK

THE TEMPERATURES.
6 a. m. 43 8 a. m. 43 10 a. m. 43 12 m. 43 2 p. m. 43 4 p. m. 43 6 p. m. 43 8 p. m. 43 10 p. m. 43 12 m. 43

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Fairly cloudy tonight and tomorrow; continued cool.

More rain is predicted for this region in the weekly weather forecast, issued by the Weather Bureau in Washington today.

For the Plains States and Upper and Middle Mississippi Valley it says: Rain is probable in the first part of the week in the southern Plains States and the Central Mississippi Valley. Otherwise, generally fair, with temperature somewhat below the seasonal average.



PAID SOLICITORS GETTING FUND FOR FIRST REGIMENT

Promoter Directing Collection Says He Will Get Five Per Cent Commission.

Paid solicitors, bearing letters signed with the name of Adjutant General A. B. Donnelly, of the State militia, have been going about the city for several days collecting funds for the benefit of the First Regiment, Missouri National Guard.

Harry A. Schmidt, a promoter, who is directing the collections, today said he would receive about 5 per cent commission on the amount collected and out of this he would pay the salary and expenses of several solicitors. Schmidt denied circulated reports that he was to receive a commission of 35 per cent on the collections.

He explained that part of the money now being collected would be used to pay recruiting and hospital expenses and part to reimburse officers of the regiment who advanced transportation money to members of the regiment who were out of town when mobilization began.

The letter shown to prospective contributors by the solicitors is as follows:

First Regiment Infantry, National Guard, Missouri, 225 South Grand avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
To Whom It May Concern:
Greetings—The bearer, whose signature appears below, is authorized to solicit and collect funds for the benefit of the First Infantry.

These funds are needed for enlistment purposes; for transportation purposes and for the care of our sick and injured at our hospital.

This is an urgent appeal to the patriotic citizens of St. Louis. Make checks payable to First Infantry.
Signed
ARTHUR B. DONNELLY.

A prominent St. Louis merchant who contributed \$100 to the fund said a young man who represented himself to be a member of the First Regiment, called on him Wednesday and induced him to contribute. Contributions of \$100 each were made by several other business men.

BRITISH HEIR APPARENT TO ASK FOR HAND OF HIS COUSIN

Prince Edward Albert Wants to Wed Princess Arthur of Connaught, According to London Paper.

LONDON, May 5.—Prince Edward Albert of Wales, heir apparent to the British throne, has answered for himself the question whom he will marry, according to the National News, a London weekly. The News says the Prince has decided he will ask for the hand of his first cousin, Princess Arthur of Connaught.

The young Princess is 14 months older than the Prince, who is 22. She has lived a retired life, the inseparable companion of her mother, Her father, the Duke of Fife, was the closest personal friend of the late King Edward.

The report of the National News contradicts the rumor current some time ago that the Prince sought the hand of Princess Yolanda, eldest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

RUSSIAN CABINET WILL NOT MODIFY NOTE TO ALLIES

Premier Lvoff Announces That Ministers of Provisional Government Are Prepared to Resign Their Posts First if It Is Necessary.

Council of Workmen and Soldiers Accept Explanation of May Day Note and Decide Incident Is Closed.

Anti-Government Street Demonstration Completely Swamped by Pro-Government Cheering Last Night.

PETROGRAD, via London, May 5.—The provisional Government, through Premier Lvoff, has declined to modify the note sent to the allies. The Government declares that the Ministers are prepared to resign their posts if necessary.

The council of workmen and soldiers delegates have accepted the Government's explanation of its May day note by a vote of 34 to 19, and has decided that the incident is closed. The anti-Government street demonstration was completely swamped by a gigantic pro-Government demonstration last evening. There were some clashes, but no serious incidents.

Premier Lvoff said:
"It is impossible to send another note. The temporary Government will comply with its duty and leave its post rather than take such a step, which would menace the state with very serious consequences. The Government understands fully the responsibility it has assumed in behalf of the country and in view of that responsibility is ready to resign if it becomes necessary."

Foreign Secretary Miliukoff, confirming the statement taken by Premier Lvoff, said:
"The note expresses the view of the temporary Government. It has no other aim. The recent note repeats and develops the idea expressed in the first note, which was worked out in conjunction with the Council of Deputies. If we compare the notes it is clear that the information that they contain constitutes a step forward. The events of yesterday will make the allies very sad, while pleasing our enemies."

In regard to the suggestion of a new note M. Miliukoff said that such a step was quite impossible.
"Such conduct," he continued, "toward a foreign Government cannot be permitted. If we should attempt to follow a route which in my conviction is impracticable, we would only be repulsed."

The Minister made an allusion to a secret telegram which had been received from the allies. It is significant that the Ambassadors of England, France and Italy have called upon the Foreign Secretary. Miliukoff concluded his statement by saying:

"Respecting our military needs and means of continuing the war, we are dependent to a great extent upon the allies, especially upon America. It will be an everlasting blot on our history if the Imperialistic attitude of the Government was unacceptable. He said:

"Neither the soldiers nor the workmen are for war. If the Government does not mean to hide our watchword of peace without contributions it will have to make itself clear."

He also declared that the fact that there was no interior discord and that the only trouble was in respect to Russia's foreign policy.

Russian Discord Will Cause U. S. to Harry Commissions There.
WASHINGTON, May 5.—Disquieting reports from Petrograd of differences between the provisional Government and committees of workmen and soldiers are causing concern here, but it was said after yesterday's Cabinet meeting that no official information had been received to shake the confidence felt here that the Russian democratic leadership will hold their own in the face of the Russian Government.

One effect of the reports probably was to hurry the departure of political and economic and railroad commissions which President Wilson is sending in aid of the provisional Government of the Russian Republic. The first commission, headed by Elthru Root, will be as soon as the President has named its members.

The personnel of the railroad commission has been completed by the appointment of William L. Darling, vice president and consulting engineer of the Portland & Seattle Railroad. The other members are J. F. Stevens, Henry Miller and John C. Greiner.

The Associated Press News Service is received and printed exclusively by the Post-Dispatch in the St. Louis evening field.

GERMAN GUNS 'STRAFE' TOWNS LOST IN BATTLE

Artillery Grinding Down Gavrelle, Baillieux, Fresnoy and Mouchy.

SCENES OF FIGHTING

Possible to Look Far Over Douai Plain; Field Canopied by Shells.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 4.—

Infantry attacks and counter-attacks having subsided for the time being, there came from the battle front tonight only the dull roar of the never-ending artillery duel.

There was still fighting all through last night and early today as the Germans threw heavy reserves into counter-attacks which cost them dearly. These counter-attacks succeeded only in the neighborhood of Cherisy, where the British troops fell back from the more advanced posts occupied early yesterday.

The British line on the war maps has the appearance of a jigsaw puzzle and really reflects the severity of the fighting which has surged back and forth during the last 48 hours. There are various "pockets" in the front that remain to be cleared out, and the artillery today was paying particular attention to them. The guns also make life very unpleasant for the German inhabitants of Oppy wood.

Canadians Hold On.

The Canadians resisted attempts to drive them from their newly won position at Fresnoy, and further south the British troops which penetrated another sector of the Hindenburg line were holding tight to their gains. New German units constantly are being identified among the prisoners taken.

Meanwhile the German artillery is making targets of the villages wrested from the Germans in the last two weeks. Gavrelle, Baillieux, Arleux, Fresnoy and Mouchy are being ground to powder by the thousands of high-explosive shells in accordance with the German custom of "strafing" every place from which they are driven.

The scene of the fighting has become more visible since the British took so much high ground during the first phase of the battle of Arras. It now is possible to look far over the Douai plain. From the Vimy Ridge and the heights about Mouchy the war spreads out below in a great panoramic picture.

The recent activity of the German artillery lent far more color to the scene. The entire battle zone seems at times to be canopied by flying shells. The barrage curtains set up here and there appear in the distance like immense artists' palettes daubed with splashes of red, brown, white, black, gray and pink. There is real artistry in a well-placed barrage and under such a one British infantrymen advance with a sureness born of ever-increasing confidence in the efficiency of their guns.

It is possible from the heights to look on pretty little French villages far back of the shell fire area, to see cities like Douai, Cambrai and even Lille, and one cannot but wonder what will be their fate as the occupying Germans are broken loose from their nearly three years' grip on this industrially wealthy section of France.

Stretcher bearers Valor.

From the high ground it is possible nowadays to see also another phase of the war—the devotion to duty of the Red Cross stretcher bearers. They have been seen from time to time emerging from the smoke of the firing line and carrying the wounded back to the first aid stations. They can be seen depositing their stretchers and, without a moment's hesitation, turning back to the very thick of the battle with shells bursting all about them.

They are not immune—these non-combatants—for the shells have a distinctly impersonal way of killing most of those with whom they come in contact in the last few days' fighting the Associated Press correspondent has seen stretcher bearers fall under the fire. They seem to have a valor all their own. They have none of the excitement of the actual fighting and must go coolly about their duty with death ever at their heels. They grow remarkably indifferent to their fate and there is never a word of command needed to keep them at their tasks.

STREET DEMONSTRATIONS IN PETROGRAD DESCRIBED BY POST-DISPATCH MAN

Speakers Both in Streets and in Council Are More Openly Urging Peace Measures Than Ever Before.

By ARNO DOSCH-FLEUROT

A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

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PETROGRAD, May 4, via London

May 5.—The first demonstration

against a member of the provisional

Government occurred in St. Isaac

Square last night against Foreign

Minister Millukoff, on account of his

note to the allies pledging Russia's

adherence to the treaties signed by

the old regime. It was followed about

midnight by an impressive counter-

demonstration in which 3,000 persons,

after parading the city, gathered

before the Marinsky Palace, crying

"Down with Lenin!" (Nikolai

Lenine, the Russian radical Socialist,

who returned from exile in Switzer-

land by the grace of the German

Government and is accused of pro-

German peace agitation), and pro-

claiming their support of Millukoff,

demanding that he stand firm against

the Council of Soldiers' and Work-

men's Deputies.

This was also the first demonstra-

tion against the Council.

After the first demonstration last

night the Soldiers' and Workmen's

Council, its 2800 members in execu-

utive session, demanded that the pro-

visional Government withdraw its

note to the allies, agreeing to sup-

port all the treaties of the old re-

gime, public or secret; that all

treaties be promptly published, and

that active steps be taken toward

ending the war.

Soldiers Before Palace.

Early in the evening, two regiments

of soldiers rapidly joined by

others, massed before the Marinsky

Palace, where the Council of Minis-

ters was meeting, to demand that

Millukoff resign. The Government

had been yielding to the demands of

the Council of Soldiers' and Work-

men's Deputies on all internal ques-

tions, with the idea of right of

democracy to decide, but considered

themselves forced to stand by the

treaties in spite of the protests of

the soldiers and workmen.

"I will not retreat under fire; I

will not resign because a crowd de-

mands it," declared Millukoff, ap-

pearing on the balcony of the Marinsky

Palace, in the open air, before the

vast throng.

"I see that placards demand my

resignation; that people are crying

against me because I sent a note to

the allies saying that Russia will

keep her obligations. I have done my

duty. I have confidence in the country

and I mean to stay Minister.

"Don't forget that I exposed

Stumers; that I defied the old Govern-

ment, and I am not going now to let

our work be ruined by a small part

of the people. I will not let Russia

be forced into seeking peace, retract

our treaties with the allies, or fall

in our obligations."

President Rodzianko of the Duma

and Deputy Shingarkiet spoke in

the same vein and all were loudly

acclaimed. Then, at midnight, fully

20,000 persons of all classes, after

parading the city, flowed into the

square to proclaim their support of

Millukoff and demand that he stand

firm.

The Government, however, by the

speeches of Millukoff, Rodzianko and

Shingarkiet takes a firm stand

against the demands of the council

of Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies,

calling for a trial of strength for the

first time since the revolution.

Earlier that evening the council

had forced the ministry and the min-

istry had always yielded the speech-

es last night were all devoted to

showing that this time it could not

yield to the pressure, as Russia's

honor was at stake in the issue.

The meeting of the council last night

followed an all night session on Wed-

nesday, and when I left at 10 o'clock

it looked likely to last another night.

One significant point was that per-

mission was refused for Lenin to speak.

The meeting was held in the naval cadets'

hall, presided over by Tschelnik.

Scores of Others Speak.

Scores of speakers repeated identical

sentiments, showing the determination

of the most powerful at present in the

country to force the hand of the Gov-

ernment at all costs. It is the first

time the Government has balked the

Council and while there are speakers

supporting the Government as well as

against it in the mass meetings going

on every corner, the indications are

that the Government will find it diffi-

cult to resist the pressure.

There are, however, speakers, both in

the streets and in the Council, who

more openly urging peace measures than

ever before.

Another notable feature of the present

demonstrations is that the street

cars are running and every business

continues without fear of interrup-

tion, despite the great crowds. The

greatest cheers were for the motor

trucks loaded with militia, touring the

streets as on the first nights of the re-

volution, for the first time since then.

The are the most extraordinary demon-

strations before the Marinsky Palace, where the min-

istry is holding its usual evening meet-

ing. The temper of the crowd is re-

assuringly reasonable, although firm.

3 MORE WOMEN SLASHED IN NIGHT BY AN INTRUDER

Miss Garnett Garrett of 2742 St. Vincent Avenue Cut on the Face.

TWINS ARE INJURED

One Cut on Hand and Other on Face in Home at 2822 Park Avenue.

For the third time in four days an armed intruder entered homes in the central southern portion of the city early today and slashed young women with a razor or a hand-knife.

Miss Garnett Garrett, 19 years old, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Garrett, was awakened at 3:30 a. m. in her home at 2742 St. Vincent avenue, and found a man kneeling beside her bed. When she screamed the man punched her in the face and then ran out and escaped through a kitchen window.

When Mrs. Garrett entered the room and turned on a light she found that her daughter had been cut. There was a deep slash three inches long across her upper lip. At the time she was struck by the intruder she did not realize she was being cut. The man stole 30 cents.

Miss Garrett's sister, Pearl, who slept with her, was not molested.

Two Slashed in One Home.

About 4 a. m. Miss Clara and Miss Odella Palsh, twins, 23 years old, of 2822 Park avenue were awakened and found a man kneeling by their bed. He whispered "if you holler I'll kill you." He caught Odella by the wrist and cut her across the palm of the left hand. She screamed and aroused her sister. Clara attempted to run to the next room but the intruder followed her and struck her a heavy blow on the left side of the neck. He then fled through the kitchen.

When a light was turned on it was found Clara had a five-inch gash on the side of her neck. The intruder drew a quart bottle milk, but took nothing else.

Cannot Describe Man.

The Palsh twins could not describe the man, or say whether he was black or white. They agreed that he seemed to have curly hair.

Early Tuesday morning a man entered the home of Policeman Joseph McKenna at 2746 Caroline street, not far from the scenes of this morning's slashings and cut an 8-inch gash on the cheek of McKenna's daughter, Loretta. He fled through the kitchen.

Mrs. Mary Reynolds, of 3233 Park avenue, a few doors from the Palsh home, reported to the police that a window of her bedroom was opened some time last night, but there was no indication that anyone had entered the house.

FASHION SHOW IN FOREST PARK

Authority to use the open-air theater in Forest Park for a Fashion Show next August on payment of \$2000 to the city, was given by the Board of Aldermen yesterday to the company that is organizing the exhibition. The Aldermen last week with permission and instructed a special committee to ascertain who constituted the committee that wanted to use the theater. Alderman Hall declared it appeared to be an "attempt to grab the theater."

The special committee reported that the purpose of the show was to attract merchants to St. Louis and induce them to buy their goods here instead of going to New York or Chicago. The display of the latest styles of women's wear is to be the attraction.

gloves and entered into the hand-clapping with vigor.

President in the Line.

Apparently Mr. Balfour did not know the President was the most interested listener. When he ended his speech he went to the well of the House, where members began passing by to shake his hand. President Wilson came down from the gallery and joined the line. When the President appeared on the floor he cheered again. He took a place just ahead of Representative Jeannette Rankin.

The President chatted a moment with Speaker Clark. Another receiving line formed quickly and the President greeted many members of the House.

Justices of the Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice White, occupied chairs on the floor. In the diplomatic gallery were American, British and French officials.

Mr. Balfour gave a cordial greeting to every member in the line which filed by. He thanked several members who told him how much they had enjoyed his speech.

"I was a little nervous," he confessed to the President, "although I have been speaking all my life."

While the members were passing, he turned to Speaker Clark and asked where the President's gallery was. The Speaker told him and, adjusting his glasses, he surveyed it for a moment.

Representative Rankin introduced a little girl to Mr. Balfour.

"I am so glad to have this pleasure," said the British Minister.

Gen. Bridges Kisses Child.

Gen. Bridges, who was all smiles through the reception, kissed one of the little girls who accompanied a member and remarked, "that it is a little difficult to combine business and pleasure."

Out in the corridors was P. H. Rathilly, 66 years old, who had come from Lake City, Minn., to catch a glimpse of the British statesman.

The members cheered again when the President left. On motion Representative Mann, the proceedings, which were in recess, were ordered printed in the Congressional Record.

Mr. Balfour was invited by Speaker Clark shortly after his arrival here to visit the House.

He appeared before the Senate Tuesday, in acceptance of an invitation extended by Vice President Marshall.

WAR DEPARTMENT PLANS FOR FIRST U. S. DRAFT ARMY

Eighteen Divisions Will Be Joined With 18,538 Officers and 528,659 Men.

QUOTAS BY STATES

Missouri, Kansas and Colorado Will Be in Fourteenth Division.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The full strength of the first war army organized under the selective draft bill will be 18,538 officers and 528,659 enlisted men, making up 18 war strength divisions complete in every arm and supplemented by 16 regiments of heavy field artillery, equipped with large caliber howitzers.

Virtually every detail of plans for raising, training, equipping and organizing this force has been worked out by the War Department and the selection of the men will begin as soon as the draft measure becomes law. Conferees of the Senate and House hope to agree on disputed features today so as to send the bill to the President for his signature early next week.

List of Divisions.

A revised list of officers' training camp districts issued today by the department indicates that the divisions of the first half million new fighting men will be formed as follows:

First division—Troops from all New England states.

Second division—New York Congressional districts 1 to 26 (including Long Island, New York City and a strip north of the city).

Third—Remainder of New York State and Pennsylvania Congressional Districts 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Fourth—Remainder of Pennsylvania State, including Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Fifth—New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia.

Sixth—North and South Carolina and Tennessee.

Seventh—Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

Eighth—Ohio and West Virginia.

Ninth—Indiana and Kentucky.

Tenth—Illinois.

Eleventh—Michigan and Wisconsin.

Twelfth—Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Missouri in Fourteenth Division.

13. Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Nebraska.

14. Missouri, Kansas and Colorado.

15. Oklahoma and Texas.

16. California, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico.

In addition there will be two separate cavalry divisions which probably will be situated in the Southwest, near the Mexican border. Officers for the cavalry divisions will be trained at all the 16 officers' training camps, which will open within a few days with 40,000 prospective officers under training.

Each infantry division will consist of nine full regiments of infantry, three regiments of field artillery, one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of engineers, one division hospital and four camp infirmaries. The total strength of the 16 will be 18,538 officers and 528,659 men.

The two cavalry divisions combined will have 124 officers and 3,062 fighting men, including mounted engineers and horse artillery units, and each will have also its divisional hospital and camp infirmaries.

Artillery Units.

The proportion of coast artillery troops to be provided out of the first 500,000 will be 10,000 men, with requisite medical troops.

Supplementing these tactical units will be 16 regiments of heavy field artillery, strength 768 officers and 21,048 men; eight air squadrons or one new squadron to each two become masters and the eight balloon companies; 10 field hospitals, 10 ambulance companies, 22 field bakeries, six telephone battalions, 16 pack companies, six ammunition trains and six supply trains.

In preparation for the enormous task of training this great army, the existing regular establishment and national guard

JOFFRE SMILES HIS WAY INTO CHICAGO HEARTS

Entwines Tri-Color and Stars
and Stripes When Called
Before Mass Meeting.

VIVIANI IS ACCLAIMED

Toasts President at Dinner to
French Mission—Military
Parade Today.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Joseph Jacques Joffre, Marshal of France, has smiled his way into the heart of Chicago and the Middle West. Not understanding English, he met the throngs which beset the French mission on its way today with a kindly, courageous smile—a smile that seemed to explain the title "Papa Joffre." And it was with this smile illuminating his face that he stood before the mass meeting last night, after it had listened for an expression from him, and entwined two small flags, the Tri-color of France and the Star-Spangled Banner of the United States.

Rene Viviani, French Minister of Justice and head of the mission, was acclaimed not less enthusiastically. His eloquence brought to Chicagoans a quickened sense of the significance of the war and their responsibilities in it. His appeal to his "American brothers" to "come under your glorious banner to fight for the democracy of the world, to show our men that when the rights of a single nation are violated, the rights of all nations are trampled under foot,"—the official text of which was given out at the home of R. T. Crane Jr., where members of the mission spent the night—was said to have been one of the most dramatic ever made in Chicago.

Toast to the President.
In the address, made at a dinner to the commissioners, M. Viviani toasted the President of the United States. He pointed out that the common ideals bind democracies together far more closely than alliances of blood bind royal families. He said Lafayette brought back from America many of the ideals which are now dear alike to Frenchmen and Americans.

"If we had our doubts as to the justice of our cause," he added, "we should not have doubted any longer when, gazing across the vast expanse of sea, we saw all thinking Americans turning to our side and so far as they could, by their sympathy, by the benefits they showered on the heads of our dying, our orphaned, prove to us the ardor of a sympathy which in those tragic hours raised and lifted us above our very selves."

"And if from the first you gave us an estimate of your moral support, it is because you are a great democracy, it is because you are a great democracy, because in Europe or in France there are free men who were thus agreed to raise yet higher the flag of democracy before the rampart of an autocracy which is tottering to its fall. Already with fire and sword, by the valor of our children, the strength of our arms, we have passed beyond the wall and above it sent the radiance of all the ideas of liberty."

President's Message.
"In the message of Mr. Wilson, incomparable in its grandeur and nobility and which went to the heart of hearts of France, and which the Government of the republic has placed in every village in France and had read and interpreted to all the children in the schools, your illustrious President made manifest the ideas of America. He expressed them too magnificently for us to express them in turn. But when I speak of democratic ideas, when I speak of violated rights to be avenged, of the sufferings endured by those who have fought for liberty and can only be repaid by victory, I cannot better summarize my thoughts, to give them concrete form, than to raise my glass in honor of the illustrious President of the United States."

While M. Viviani spoke, many Chicagoans saw a good omen in the discovery of a cloud flying in the zenith which formed the American flag. The flag was composed of six white stripes alternating with the blue of the sky. In the upper left corner was a field of stars. The flag, resembling a huge banner unfurled, waved with resiliency for about 10 minutes before dissipating.

Program for Today.
This was the day's program for the French visitors here today: A motor trip over the boulevards, a visit to the Art Museum, review of a military parade, reception and luncheon at the University of Chicago, and an afternoon mass meeting at the stock yards, with a welcome there by natives of foreign countries in native costumes. The party will leave tonight for Kansas City.

More than 6000 American blue-jackets stood at attention at the Great Lakes naval training station in review before Vice Admiral P. L. A. Chocheprat and M. Simon, French Inspector of Finance.

Gen. Joffre Weighed.
Gen. Joffre, ordinarily an early riser, was so weighed with the exertions of the previous day that it was after 1 o'clock before he arose this morning.

The Marshal and his party first visited the Art Institute, where their attention was invited to many examples of French art. A high school band played "Marseillaise." An address of welcome was delivered by Charles L. Hutchinson, president of the institute, and Minister Viviani promised that he would ask that the French Government present the institute with a service vase in commemoration of the welcome extended by Hutchinson.

The party next joined the military parade, and was wildly cheered by a multitude of spectators.

"Vive Joffre," was the almost constant cry which followed down the line after the leaders of the procession. A file

Head of French Mission Arrangements Committee Urges St. Louisans to Display Sunday Post-Dispatch Poster

JUDGE SELDEN P. SPENCER, chairman of the committee in charge of the arrangements for the reception of Gen. Joffre, Vice Premier Viviani and other members of the French mission Sunday and Monday, has issued the following statement (reproduced here in facsimile) to the citizens of St. Louis:

SELDEN P. SPENCER, Chairman of the Committee in Charge of Arrangements for the Reception of Gen. Joffre, Vice Premier Viviani and other members of the French mission Sunday and Monday, has issued the following statement (reproduced here in facsimile) to the citizens of St. Louis:

To the Citizens of St. Louis:

The Committee in charge of arrangements

for the visit of the French Commission to St. Louis

is gratified to learn that the Post-Dispatch will

publish tomorrow a page poster of the pictures of

the principal members of the Commission, designed

to be displayed in windows.

The Committee urges every citizen to

place one of these posters in a window or other

place where it may be seen, whether in a residence

or place of business, in order that every building

in the whole city shall reflect a hearty welcome

to our distinguished guests.

Selden P. Spencer
Chairman Executive Committee

and drum corps of veterans of the American Civil War was a feature of the demonstration. Along Michigan avenue for blocks the crowd was so dense that occupants of office buildings could neither get into nor out of them.

Statement as to Tickets.

Statements that boxes and seats for the Friday night welcome to the French mission were sold through scalpers for enormous prices were met today by a formal statement from the committee in charge of investigation that no tickets were sold to any except representative citizens.

Some of the expenses were met by selling boxes for \$10 each to represent the committee. The tickets for the main body of the house were distributed, the statement said, through the foreign consulates and public and civic organizations.

The statement adds that "there were less than 400 seats to be distributed and the committee received many times that number of requests for seats from individuals and organizations."

Marshal Joffre responded briefly to repeated and vociferous demands of last night's mass meeting for a speech. He brought the cheering throng to its feet amid waving flags by asserting that the French and the American flags, which he entwined as he spoke, would never separate while the struggle for liberty continued.

At the behest of M. Viviani the French flag was hoisted in full uniform, stepped to the front of the rostrum, holding a French flag in one hand and an American flag in the other. He spoke in French, waving first one flag and then the other, finally entwining the two banners.

The words of the famous French Marshal in part were:

"My friends, I am proud to have in my hand the American flag, which is to the American people what the French flag is to the people of France—a symbol of liberty. I hold in my other hand the flag of France, who has given her best, her staunchest and her bravest, and which also stands for liberty. I had the honor to carry the French flag on the field of battle and I am glad to join this flag of many battles to the flag that has never known defeat. With this flag I bring to you the salute of the French army to the American people, our staunch ally in the common cause."

It was when M. Viviani referred to the first onrush of the German army almost to the doors of Paris and the order of Marshal Joffre to take the offensive that drove back the enemy 20 miles that the hero of the Marne brushed the tears away with his clenched fist and rose impulsively to embrace the orator. M. Viviani said: "In coming into this hall tonight I was deeply touched by the applause which rang out as the national air of France was played, and also that of America. I have also been very deeply impressed with the talks made by Chairman Bancroft, the Mayor of Chicago and the Governor of Illinois."

"In 1917 fate was against us and we suffered heavy losses and they took our Alsace and Lorraine, but we will have it back tomorrow. Our country has been very patient in spite of many provocations. A few days, or a few months, but all of our children answered the call as they would that of their own mother, and while the enemy was temporarily successful, as fate was again against us, we withdrew under our General had completed his plan of defense. He then gave us the word: 'En avant!'"

"Then our soldiers with blood in their eyes and determination in their hearts, responded bravely, and 50 kilometers of France had been retaken."

"It is with the greatest of pleasure

ENTIRE POLICE FORCE TO GUARD FRENCH MISSION

All Will Be on Duty During
Visit; 250 to Be Stationed
in the Coliseum.

700 AT BREAKFAST

State Department Limits Attendance; Applications Exceed That Number.

The entire police force of the city will be on duty during the visit of Marshal Joffre, Vice-Premier Viviani and the other members of the French Commission, who will arrive in St. Louis tomorrow evening and remain until Monday noon. The same precautions for the protection of the party will be taken as are taken on the visit of the President of the United States to the city.

Two hundred and fifty policemen will be assigned to the Coliseum for the mass meeting to be held there tomorrow night. The building will be thoroughly searched before it is opened to the public at 7 o'clock. The same number of men will be assigned to the line of march on Monday morning. All rooming houses along the line of march that shelter transients and all vacant houses will be searched before the procession passes. Even the roofs of some of the houses will be inspected.

Detectives at Breakfast.
At the Missouri Athletic Association, where the breakfast is to be given, detectives and secret service men will be scattered among the guests. It is not feared that there will be any conspiracy to harm members of the commission, but all these precautions will be taken against cranks.

In the procession the automobiles will be occupied in the following order:

1. Vice Premier Viviani.
2. Marshal Joffre.
3. Vice Admiral Chocheprat.
4. Marquis de Chambrun, Deputy.
5. M. Hovelacque, Inspector-General of Public Instruction.
6. Breckinridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State.
7. Viscount de Jan, Councillor of the French Embassy.
8. Lieutenant-Colonel Fabry of the General Staff of the French Army.
9. Lieutenant-Commander Simon of the French Navy.
10. Lieut. de Tesson, Aid to Marshal Joffre.
11. Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer Cosby, United States Army.
12. Lieutenant-Commander Allen Buchanan, United States Navy.
13. Warren D. Robbins, Secretary of United States Embassy.
14. French newspaper men.

Mayor Kiel will ride with Vice-Premier Viviani. The escorts of the other members of the party will not be made known.

The State Department at Washington is directing all the arrangements for the visit. Specific instructions covering every detail of the arrangements have been received by wire and are being carried out to the letter.

The announcement yesterday that a mass meeting would be held tomorrow night at the Coliseum increased popular enthusiasm. It is certain that the great building will be crowded to the doors and that the distinguished Frenchmen will receive a great ovation.

Allies to Be Represented.
Plans have been made to have all the allies represented by delegations at the meeting. Frenchmen, Englishmen, Russians, Belgians, Serbians, Roumanians, Montenegrins, Italians, Portuguese, Cubans and Greeks will march in the building, led by their consuls.

All the civic, business and social organizations of the city will be largely represented. The universities and schools will be represented by large bodies of students and by members of faculties. The building will be open at 7 o'clock and for an hour there will be a patriotic concert, with band music and singing by school children.

For the breakfast Monday at the Missouri Athletic Association the number of guests has been limited to 700 by

order of the State Department. Applications for more than that number of seats have been received.

Each of the visitors who does not speak English will be seated at the breakfast with a St. Louisian who speaks French. The principal speakers will be Vice Premier Viviani, whose address will be in French, and M. Hovelacque, Inspector-General of Public Instruction, who will speak in English.

The first five members of the Commission, in point of rank, will be quartered during their stay at the home of Breckinridge Long, 5145 Lindell boulevard, by orders of Secretary of State Lansing. These are Marshal Joffre, Vice Premier Viviani, Vice Admiral Chocheprat, Marquis de Chambrun and M. Hovelacque. With them will be Warren D. Robbins, Secretary of Embassy, attached to the French Mission. All the rest of the party will be at Hotel Jefferson.

Kansas City Prepares to Give Great Welcome to French Mission.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 5.—The French tri-color intertwined with the Stars and Stripes of the United States, the latest war ally of France, will be flying throughout Kansas City tomorrow morning when this city has for its guests Field Marshal Joffre, former premier Viviani and other members of the French mission to America. The final preparations were being made today for a patriotic outburst here in their honor which is expected to surpass any demonstration every held in the Southwest.

The party will arrive a short time before eight o'clock tomorrow morning. From then until the departure at 12:30 in the afternoon, Kansas City is expected to turn herself over to the French emissaries. Committees, guided and directed by officials at Washington, have been continuously at work on the arrangements since the visit was announced.

The program calls for a breakfast at the Union Station, a motor ride through the city, during which thousands of school children will offer an ovation to the high French officials, and a monster meeting at 10:30 o'clock at Convention Hall. Governors Gardner of Missouri and Capper of Kansas, Mayor Edwards of Kansas City and other well-known men of the Southwest, will be members of the party receiving the commission. The Third Missouri Infantry, already mobilized in the Federal service, will form an escort for the visitors, and other guard organizations will be stationed at various points.

At the Convention Hall meeting short talks will be made by the two Governors and Mayor Edwards before the French commissioners take the platform. No one will be allowed to leave the hall until after the envoys have departed and all visitors have been requested by Mayor Edwards to bring both French and British flags.

The Board of Education has arranged to have 40,000 pupils of the local schools stand in review along Paseo, from Admiral boulevard to Seventeenth street. The automobiles of the party will pass through lines of children, all of whom are expected to carry flags, about 9 o'clock.

954 MEN HAVE APPLIED HERE FOR OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS

Captain Craig Leaves for Hannibal to Examine Applicants in Northern Missouri.

As a result of orders received today, Capt. Wallace Craig, who is assisting Maj. George W. Good, U. S. A., in the examination of applicants for the Officers' Reserve Corps, will depart for Hannibal, Mo., tomorrow to examine applicants in Northern Missouri.

So far 954 applications have been received by Maj. Good from the Central Department at Chicago and 545 have been examined. This morning 18 young men qualified for the corps. About 100 men are subjected to a searching examination daily.

The United States Marine Corps will open a new recruiting office today in the offices of Buxton & Skinner Printing and Stationery Co., 308 North Fourth street. Men will be examined there as well as at the main recruiting office in the Fullerton Building.

Seventy-five men applied at this office yesterday for enlistment and 21 were accepted. At the Navy recruiting office, Seventh and Chestnut streets, 80 men applied and 12 were accepted.

Plan to Meet Tin Can Shortage.
WASHINGTON, May 5.—Restrictions recently accepted by can makers and users, Secretary Redfield has announced, will meet the threatened shortage of tin cans for food preservation. Under the agreement signed by a committee of tin plate manufacturers, can makers, canners and wholesale grocers, all interested parties have consented to substitute paper and fiber containers wherever possible.

U. S. Aviation Corps Officer Who Is Inspecting Aero Camp Sites



MAJ. B. D. FOULOUS.

Fell Into Boiling Water Fatal.

Russen Zanol, 23 years old, of 602 North Broadway, died yesterday at the Christian Hospital, Grand avenue and Hebert street, from burns. While at work Thursday at the plant of the St. Louis Screw Co., 700 North Broadway, he was knocked into a pit of boiling water by a traveling crane and scalded.

Big Estate to Paulist Fathers.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The Paulist Fathers will receive the bulk of the \$2,000,000 estate left by the late Miss Jessie Gillender, under a decision of Surrogate Coburn, who dismissed a contest instituted by relatives. Large bequests also will go to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and Johns Hopkins University.

Aerial Mail Route for California.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 5.—The first aerial mail route within the continental limits of the United States will be established between San Diego and San Francisco and then extended until the system reaches nearly every important city in the country, according to an announcement made here by an aviation office of the United States flying corps.

Manual Training Teachers Elect St. Louisan.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 5.—Era S. Griffith of the University of Missouri was elected President of the Western Manual Training and Drawing Teachers' Association at the business session here, Miss Vandalline Henkel of the Harris Teachers' College of St. Louis was elected vice president.

MAJ. FOULOUS INSPECTS AERO CAMP SITES HERE

Aviation Corps Officer on Tour
of Middle West Is Guest of
A. B. Lambert.

Maj. B. D. Foulois of the army aviation corps, is in St. Louis today to inspect proposed sites for Government aviation training stations. He spent the forenoon with Albert O. Lambert, of the Government aviation advisory board, and will take Maj. Foulois to two suggested sites, the exact location of which could not be made known at this time.

Foulois is on a tour of the West and Middle West in search of training field. He has visited Chicago, and other cities on his itinerary are Detroit, Champaign, Ill., Memphis, Indianapolis and Dayton, O. He was a guest of Lambert at a luncheon at the Planters Hotel today.

J. C. McCoy of the army aviation corps also was here to inspect the Missouri branch of the corps which has 10 students and nine qualified balloon pilots.

Grotto to Initiate Large Class.

Alhambra Grotto, No. 47, M. O. V. P. E. R., will initiate a class of 63 at the Victoria Theater, Grand and Delmar avenues, tonight. The ceremonial will be in charge of Dr. Charles H. Pope and Monarch Carl F. Dingler, while the cast will be directed by Sidney Belmont. The ceremony will be preceded by a vaudeville entertainment and followed by a banquet. The Grotto is an adjunct of Masonry.

Bankers to Attend Eastern Meeting.

A number of St. Louis bankers will depart this evening for Briarcliff, N. Y., to attend a meeting of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association. Among those who will go are: Richard R. Hawes and J. S. Calfee, members of the council; J. A. Lewis, member of the special committee of twenty-five, and R. F. McNally, of the clearing house section executive committee.

Famous Jockey Critically Injured.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Arthur Redfern, 39, once the most famous jockey in America, probably was critically injured in an automobile accident here last night when his car overturned. John Mackey once bid \$50,000 for Redfern's services.

Barracks Band Concert.

The Jefferson Barracks Band will give a military concert tomorrow afternoon from 5:30 to 4:30 o'clock. The public is invited to attend.

This Diagram

shows the actual number of sets
sold and unsold of the new

Encyclopaedia Britannica

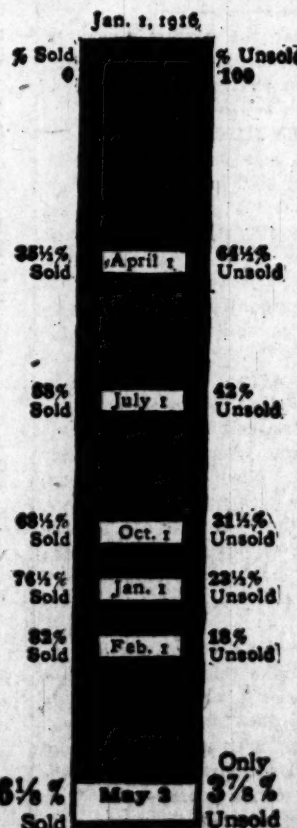
printed on genuine India paper,
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When the last set is sold, your
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Britannica printed on genuine
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If you wish to order before it becomes impossible to buy
a set at any price, get at once to

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Note how few sets are left



Save Three
Hours out of
Every Four
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Every minute wasted on the road by slow, inefficient hauling and delivery costs you real money. Horses take from three to four times as long to cover the ground as it will take you when you install Smith Form-a-Trucks in your service.

Three to four miles an hour is the best horses can do with a ton load. Smith Form-a-Truck replaces the slow time wasting walk of horses with a speed of from ten to fourteen miles an hour under every condition of work.

And it costs no more to buy a Smith Form-a-Truck than it does to buy a good pair of horses equal to the work of hauling a ton load. If your hauling or delivery requires all-day service every working day of the year, you must have at least two teams for every wagon.

The sturdy, efficient, untiring Smith Form-a-Truck never takes time out for rest, never has to lay off the job. It works steadily day in and day out, always maintaining its high speed, always moving its load quickly, easily, and at lower cost than any other form of service you can buy.

Records of service obtained from over 10,000 Smith Form-a-Trucks used show a ton mile cost of less than 1 cent. And the first Smith Form-a-Truck ever sold has been in service four years, covered 20,000 miles and cost only \$8 for repairs.

Get a Smith Form-a-Truck, attach it to any Ford, Dodge Bros., Overland, Buick, Chrysler or Maxwell chassis and your excessive hauling and delivery costs.

Put your hauling problems up to us. It doesn't cost you a cent to learn how much money we can put back into your pocket that you are now putting into horses.

Grand & Gravois Auto Repair Co.
3613 Gravois Av.
St. Louis County Auto Co.,
Clayton, Mo.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER, Dec. 12, 1878.
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.,
210-212 N. Broadway.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL IN ADVANCE
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$12.00
Daily only, one year, \$10.00
Sunday only, one year, \$5.00
Entered as second-class matter, May 1, 1909.
Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.
Bell, Olive 6800 Kinsale, Central 6800

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM.

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

Post-Dispatch

Average circulation entire year 1916

Sunday, 356,193
Daily, 204,201

THE POST-DISPATCH sells more papers in St. Louis and Suburbs every day in the year than there are homes in the city.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Take Frenchmen to Jefferson Memorial.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

The newspapers announce that the distinguished French Commissioners who will visit us next Sunday, will be taken out Lindell boulevard to Washington University, but nowhere is it stated in the program that they will visit the Jefferson Memorial. The distinguished Frenchmen will undoubtedly be delighted to see the Memorial, and Jefferson's statue, and the bronze tablet fastened in the wall of the building, showing the figures of Marbois, the French State Counselor, and Monroe and Livingston, our Ambassadors, drafting the Louisiana Purchase treaty.

Patriotism and good sense, and good taste alike demand that the distinguished Frenchmen should see these things. Jefferson was deluged with abuse because he was the ardent friend of the French nation. Next to Gen. Washington, who treated the Marquis de Lafayette like an adopted son, Jefferson was his warmest friend. In July, 1789, when Jefferson was our Ambassador to the French Government, he was invited by the French National Assembly to help them frame a Constitution for France. They were the like of which no other American ever received from any European Government. On April 2, 1790, Jefferson wrote a letter from New York City to the Marquis de Lafayette, in which he said, inter alia, "Behold, my dear friend, elected Secretary of State instead of returning to France, I am in a position which placed me in the daily participation of your friendship. Whatever I am or ever shall be, I shall be sincere in my friendship to you and your nation. Take care of yourself my dear friend, for though I think your nation would in any event work out for her salvation, I am persuaded, were she to lose you, it would cost her oceans of blood and years of confusion and anarchy. Kiss and bless your dear children for me. Teach them to be as you are, a cement between our two nations." When Gen. Lafayette made his last visit to the United States in 1824, Jefferson entertained him at his home at Monticello, and during that visit drove him down in his carriage from Monticello to the University of Virginia, where he was given a banquet in the university library room. At this banquet the ex-Presidents, Monroe and Madison, as well as Jefferson, attended.

Our brilliant President Wilson says this war is a war between the democracy and autocracy, and he is correct in so saying. This being the case, I feel sure the distinguished Frenchmen who will be our guests will be delighted to visit the Memorial here to Thomas Jefferson, the apostle of liberty and the founder of democracy.

CORNELIUS H. FAUNTLEROY.

Teachers Lukewarm Patriots?

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
There are a number of public school teachers in St. Louis who think it unnecessary to display the American flag in the schools and a waste of time to teach the children patriotism. Those who teach the children at a time when first sentiments are forming should be more careful of their country. Would it be an insult to our good loyal teachers to make them all take the oath of allegiance? This has been done in New York. Cannot we do the same here?

M. I. NUTE.

A Reply to Mr. Clifford.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
I notice in "Letters from the People" column of your valuable paper a communication from Mr. Clifford, who says he is an Irishman, under date of the 30th ultimo, denouncing our editorials in the condemnation of our Congressmen in regard to their selfish attitude and pronounced pleas against conscription. Your noble efforts in espousing the cause of right against might, and democracy against tyranny and autocracy is to be highly commended by all true and loyal Americans. According to Mr. Clifford's statement, he has shed tears of sorrow to have to discontinue taking your paper on account of said editorials. I do not think that you care to solicit the patronage of such a reader. In his letter he even accuses our noble President, whose name will go down in history immortalized as a second Washington. He also states in his letter that you know that the majority of our people are against war. I venture to say that is as false as his other statements. Thank God that we have not many of his kind. I consider it a blessing from God that we have such a man today in Washington.

THOMAS J. MCGRATH.

HOBBLING THE WAR PLUNDERERS.

Two important plans for the subjugation of the living cost extortioners have developed in the last few hours.

One contemplates that legislation along practically identical lines shall be enacted by the United States and Canada jointly. The wisdom of such a move is manifest. If one country should adopt effective safeguards of this description while the other adopted none at all or safeguards of different character, the opportunity to transfer their operations from one side of the line to the other would be afforded a class of unscrupulous speculators far too numerous in both Union and Dominion.

The second plan is embodied in the Lever bill, introduced as an administration measure. Its main features provide for fixing the maximum and minimum price of food, fuel, clothing and other necessities; for compelling the sale of hoarded stocks of commodities; for seizing such stocks for the public benefit; for the strict regulation of production, transportation and exchanges.

The experience of the past three years has prepared the people for the radical departure proposed by the bill. We have now drastic penal remedies for illegitimate price-fixing, but they operate too slowly and ineffectively under the excitement and stress and distorted perspectives of war time. We need preventives, not penalties—summary measures, not measures so dilatory that the need for them will pass before they can be applied.

We have seen a war on a distant continent seized on as an agency of plunder at home. We have seen conditions justifying moderate increase in prices made an excuse for outrageous three or four-fold increases. After years of effort for checking the exploitation of the consumer, we have come to the most unjustifiable and shameful period of exploitation in our history. Leather, wheat, sugar, other necessities, would all have the same story to tell if summoned as witnesses.

Now with the war area extended to our shores, it is time to utilize unquestioned powers for protection against the extortioners. The fact that the very suggestion of an efficacious application of those powers sent wheat tumbling 21 cents in Chicago indicates how much prices have been dependent on the laws of trade.

The new measures are in the interest of the common man, who must bear burdensome war taxation and in addition greater living costs in proportion to income than the well-to-do. They will be seriously opposed only by those who define the war in sordid terms of commercialism and increased license for plunder.

THE HOME RULE OBSTACLE.

A Northcliffe interview contains an idea advanced lately by several other English writers: There is no difficulty between England and Ireland. It should be remembered that the difficulty is between Ulster Protestants and the South and Southeast Catholics.

In the modern phases of the Irish movement, this is not the exact line of division, which is strongly political as well as religious. Parnell and other uncompromising advocates of home rule were Protestants. But what would the small minority of Irish who oppose justice for the Irish amount to, if it was not fostered for political purposes and made effective by England? But for English votes in Parliament the home rule act would be in effect at this moment. If the wishes of a small local opposition had been permitted to control at London, Canada and other dependencies would still be without home rule.

The time has come to recognize majority rule instead of minority rule in Ireland—to end the quarrel of longest standing under representative government.

A HEMORRHAGE OF INVECTIVE.

The News-Democrat, a newspaper published in the English language at Belleville, Ill., says the Post-Dispatch is a snake in the grass, with a fearful forked tongue and a horrible hiss, which is fighting free speech and a free press in America. Says the editor: "We fling back the muzzle which is offered to us by this contemptible and filthy sheet, this servile tool, this cringing, crawling, creeping toady and sycophantic flunky, this unclean thing."

A member of the Post-Dispatch staff is alluded to as a lousy poltroon, a sneaking coward, a dirty cur, a sheep, a rabbit, an angworm, the last unfeeling gasp of a dying generation, a lobster, a defamer, a possum, a kakatonk, a delirious parrot, a revengeful hypocrite, a two-faced monstrosity, a better-than-thou hypochondriac, a mitching plume, a pestilent chigger, a crawling crab, a bot-fly, a maggot in quasi-human form and a reincarnation of a California Native Son or fies, and many others.

All this because the Post-Dispatch called attention to disloyal utterances in the News-Democrat.

REDEMPTION OF MARTYRED RHEIMS.

A particular interest attends the latest French offensive against formidable heights in the valley of the Vesle from the fact that if its success continues it will soon make impossible further bombardments of Rheims.

Neutrals have wondered why a special effort to force the Germans back at this point was not made long ago, but detailed descriptions of the difficulty of subduing the elevations occupied by the Germans make the reason plain. Rheims has had an experience different from that of any of the other distressed cities of Northern France. The Germans were compelled to evacuate it after the Battle of the Marne, but were enabled to establish their lines near enough to it to shatter it with long-range guns. If the world, which was deeply shocked two years ago last September by the rain of high-explosives on its lovely cathedral, perhaps the greatest masterpiece in Gothic construction in the world, has

not voiced every day since its profound censure of the act, it is not because it has ceased for a single day to regard the sacrifice as an unforgivable offense of unmitigated barbarity.

The martyrdom of Rheims has been a long one, for the bombardment of savagery has continued to the very present. But if its redemption is at hand the features of the war with which we have become most familiar are, indeed, entering on a new stage.

BONDS AND SPOILSMEN.

With his official list packed with spoilsmen—members of his party and personal machine—what chance will Mayor Kiel have to obtain a favorable vote for a bond issue of millions?

The present is a critical time for bond issues. With the great demands made upon the resources of citizens for war bonds, war taxes and increased State taxes the tax payers will closely scan municipal bond proposals. They will vote only necessities and will take no chances on waste or extravagance. They will insist upon guarantees that every dollar will be well spent. A spoils administration is not a good guarantee of economy and efficiency.

The German announcement that the President is to bite granite is not a Teutonic witticism on Senator Stone.

RECRUIT FIFTH REGIMENT HERE!

Surely there are enough patriotic young men in St. Louis to save the city from the stigma of being branded the "Slacker City!"

Adjutant-General Donnelly has announced that unless there are enough recruits by tonight to insure that the proposed new Fifth Regiment of the national guard can be recruited here, the regiment will be formed in Kansas City.

As against 60 recruits in a week for the proposed regiment, Kansas City is said already to have raised 980 men who are eager to get into any kind of a regiment. In the recruiting for the navy Kansas City was the first in the country to reach its quota and by the first of this week had exceeded its quota by more than the total of St. Louis enlistments.

Nobody who knows St. Louis can be persuaded that this city yields second place in patriotism to any other community in the State. Within the last few days enlistments in all branches of the service have shown a remarkable improvement here. This increased disposition to answer the call for duty is good, but it is not enough.

If St. Louis loses the Fifth Regiment it will be to the lasting shame of the young men who procrastinated at the wrong time.

MORE BERLIN STUPIDITY.

No more remarkable instance of the sublime stupidity of German political thought can be imagined than is afforded in a recent article by Otto Hoetsch, a publicist. Blaming the German embassy at Washington for the failure of diplomatic resources to keep America out of the war in spite of the submarine campaign, Herr Hoetsch naively adds:

Apart from its glaring mistakes, the embassy lacked an understanding of American psychology, the best proof of this being the failure of the whole propaganda. It is to the Kaiser's lasting merit that he made every effort to hold America's friendship. We cannot blame him because America is against us, but we do blame the German-Americans who must realize that the Fatherland is deeply disappointed in them.

That is precisely the kind of reasoning to which all of Germany's ineffectual diplomacy can be attributed. If the powers at Berlin had known as much about American psychology as Count von Bernstorff knows, it would have realized from the first that such propaganda as Germany has been conducting in this country was particularly adapted to inflaming American sentiment rather than to winning American support. Nothing but autocratic egotism could have imagined that a democracy could be misled by propaganda, however skillfully conducted, by a Power whose creed is irresponsibility to all the rights of humanity and whose choicest arm is ruthlessness.

The simple truth is that in the face of an appalling blunder and its irreparable consequences, the junkerdom and its apologists are seeking a scapegoat. Nor is any form of quibbling and evasion disdained if only it appears plausible to the uninformed German public. So Bernstorff and the poor German-Americans who did all and more than the Fatherland had the remotest right to ask of them are to have the burden of failure heaped upon their heads and are to be turned out into the wilderness.

St. Louis, named after the biggest figure in France in his time is preparing a warm welcome for the biggest figure in France of this time.

MRS. WILSON TO MME. JOFFRE.

When Marshal Joffre gets back to France he will have many souvenirs of his American visit to show the family, but it's a safe guess that nothing will be more pleasing than Mrs. Woodrow Wilson's present to Mme. Joffre. It is a Virginia ham.

Hearing that the democratic Marshal's wife relished nothing so much at her meals at a bit of ham, Mrs. Wilson got the finest one she could procure. Mme. Joffre may not know what is in store for her, but there are others who do. It is a ham that came from a hog that had fed principally on acorns. It was trimmed by a master hand of the old school. None of your modern, hurry-up, pecking house curing for it, but a slow, methodical smoking in the right kind of a smoke-house and with nothing but hickory chips for the fuel that furnished the smoke. Its exterior will have just the right nut-brown coloring and its interior—oh, well.

Mme. Joffre will need no fancy gravies, no champagne sauce, to make this meat palatable. Just a good liberal slice of it, not too thoroughly fried, flanked by the golden rods of two fresh eggs, fried "straight up," with a morsel or so of nice buttered toast and perhaps a few old-fashioned butter cakes to come along—

And if the worthy lady doesn't murmur a fervent "Vive l'Amérique!" along with her grace after meat, it will not be Mrs. Woodrow Wilson's fault.



ACT II.—"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE."

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
by Clark McAdams



MR. ANTWERP ON THE BATTLE OF ARRAS.

"PRESUMABLY, the battle of Arras is going to the British," Mr. Antwerp said. "However, it is not going so fast but one must follow its course with all the patience which Mr. Wilson has taught us. Doubtless, there is great significance in the news that the pickles works at Gavrelle have been occupied by Canadian troops, but one must have some capacity for the infinite minutiae of the conflict to appreciate it. Modern battles are unlike any battles that have ever been fought, and it is not easy to think of them in the terms of that patient progress the British are making. In a country of magnificent distances, such as this is, and one in which history is full of grand military gallops like the battle of Bull's Run, it is not to be expected that we can readily attach the importance it deserves to a fight which advances from the waterworks to the car barn, or which marks as its next objective the round-house and the soap factory. We do not know Buller, for instance, well enough to understand just what that means, nor are we familiar enough with Oppy to appreciate whether it is to the British advantage to hold the windmill or the graveyard. We can only assume in a general way that it is a good idea to get the Germans in the graveyard."

"We like the expression 'bite.' To read that the British have taken another bite into the Hindenburg line is always reassuring. We wish that everything reported of the British advance might as readily convey to the imagination that progress which is now our own. That is one of the reasons why so many of us would like to see Col. Roosevelt and his division on the allied front. Not only would the fighting gain something in fury, but the reports of it would be bound to take on some of that picturesque quality which is to us understandable. The Colonel, as we well know, would 'hit' the Hindenburg line where now we have merely the British 'advance.' We would not simply push the foe back, but 'beat him to a frazzle.' We would not just attack him, as the laconic Briton does, but 'wade into him,' 'bust him' and 'knock hell out of him.'"

"The British bulletin of today says: 'We made further progress during the night northwest of St. Quentin and northeast of Hargicourt, where we captured the Malakoff farm.' Probably something stirring hides itself beneath the placid surface of that unemotional verbiage, but we can only guess that was so. There is nothing in the bulletin itself indicating anything of the kind, nor must we expect anything better until we get our own men over there and catch in our own bulletins of what happened the impetuous spirit of our precipitous kind. Imagine one of our baseball games being reported in the manner of

the British advance. Mr. Cobb occupied second. Mr. Slater batted and made progress as far as third base. Nothing about Mr. Cobb knocking four men down getting into second, and not a word about Mr. Slater having cuffed the ball against the backfield fence. Picture us writing like that! Not an emotion. Not a whoop anywhere. Only the fact, unadorned. "Still, it is this same quality in the Briton, perhaps, that is winning the battle of Arras. . . . Only it is a little bit hard on us all. . . . We would like to know."

Arthur Brisbane testified as an expert before Congress yesterday on the comparative supplies of beer and whiskey in the country. Arthur must look a whole lot further ahead than most of us.

Whoever it was first said that the British are the best politicians in the world has no doubt beaten us to it in observing that they are throwing a scare into us just now.

Mr. Hard thinks we should send 5000 airplanes and operators to France by the end of the year. We have the three oughts, if somebody will whoop up the five.

A woman always leaves something in a Pullman car, but the baby turned over to the claim department at the local office yesterday probably sets a record.

We are glad to announce "I Did Not Raise My Son to Be a Slacker," words and music by the mother country.

Gov. Gardner, who was to put efficient men in office, seems to have discovered why it isn't usually done.

Wheat went down 21 cents on the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday. Wheat sees more things than anybody.

Brazil has a war issue up—probably with a little group of wilful men on her hands.

THE PACIFIST.

(After Henley.)

OUT of the night that cowers me,
Black as the dawn before the day,
I thank whatever gods may be
That I'm four thousand miles away.

In the fell clutch of circumstance,
Outwitted, jeered and swept aside,
I still may thank my lucky stars
There is no danger to my hide.

A sea between me and the tears
Of those fair lands in ruin laid,
The menace of the ruthless hand
Finds and shall find me unafraid.

It matters not that all things dear
To mankind totter in decay,
I am still deaf to all appeals—
I am four thousand miles away.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

DATES.
N. K.—Feb. 26, '12, Thursday.

A. N. B.—Bob-lo was published Feb. 2, 1917.

CONSTANT.—New Year's 1900 Monday, 1901 Tuesday, 1902 Wednesday, 1903 Thursday, 1904 Friday, 1905 Saturday, 1906 Sunday, 1907 Tuesday, 1908 Wednesday, 1909 Thursday, 1910 Friday, 1911 Saturday, 1912 Sunday, 1913 Tuesday, 1914 Wednesday, 1915 Thursday, 1916 Friday, 1917 Saturday, 1918 Sunday, 1919 Tuesday, 1920 Wednesday, 1921 Thursday, 1922 Friday, 1923 Saturday, 1924 Sunday, 1925 Tuesday, 1926 Wednesday, 1927 Thursday, 1928 Friday, 1929 Saturday, 1930 Sunday, 1931 Tuesday, 1932 Wednesday, 1933 Thursday, 1934 Friday, 1935 Saturday, 1936 Sunday, 1937 Tuesday, 1938 Wednesday, 1939 Thursday, 1940 Friday, 1941 Saturday, 1942 Sunday, 1943 Tuesday, 1944 Wednesday, 1945 Thursday, 1946 Friday, 1947 Saturday, 1948 Sunday, 1949 Tuesday, 1950 Wednesday, 1951 Thursday, 1952 Friday, 1953 Saturday, 1954 Sunday, 1955 Tuesday, 1956 Wednesday, 1957 Thursday, 1958 Friday, 1959 Saturday, 1960 Sunday, 1961 Tuesday, 1962 Wednesday, 1963 Thursday, 1964 Friday, 1965 Saturday, 1966 Sunday, 1967 Tuesday, 1968 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SAYINGS OF MRS. SOLOMON

TRANSLATED BY
HELEN ROWLAND

MY DAUGHTER, by his ways in a POKER GAME shalt thou read the secret of Man's Frowns and Woman's Subjugation.

For, behold! where two or three women are gathered together there is invariably scratching and biting and gnashing of teeth and pulling of hair.

But the things which men will endure from one another without malice or bitterness are beyond MY comprehension.

Behold! many times from behind the screen have I secretly watched thy father, Solomon, at play with four of his wise men.

And mine ears were shocked with strange words and epithets, and mine eyes amazed at what I observed.

For lo! these things did I learn, to my utter astonishment:

If a man laugheth when he winneth in a Game of Poker he is proclaimed a "Hyena."

If he growleth when he loseth he is declared a "Kicker."

If he seeketh to entertain the party with small talk he is a "Disturber."

But if he keepeth his mouth discreetly closed he is a "Grouch."

If he stayeth out because he holdeth poor cards he is a "Tightwad."

If he cometh in and holdeth poor cards he is a "Simp."

If he bluffeth—and winneth—he is a "Professional."

If he bluffeth—and loseth—he is a "Boob."

If he winneth three hands (or "pots") out of every five he is a "glutton" and a "robber."

If he loseth three out of every five he is a "Thickhead."

If he taketh away most of the money in the party he is a "Shark."

If he failleth to take any money he is a "Seed."

If he speaketh of "Home" he is scornfully bidden to "go there."

If he doth NOT mention his wife he is asked if he is having "family troubles."

If he complaineth that he must "get up early in the morning" it is "because he is ahead of the game."

But if he cryeth "The night's young yet" it is because he is "out."

If he departeth a "winner" he is a "fool for luck."

If he departeth a "loser" he is a "Dope."

Yet, after seven hours of mutual vituperation, abuse and ridicule, will five men arise from the table, still loving one another in their hearts, and depart in perfect friendship!

Whereas, within the first half hour five women had been at one another's throats.

How then, my Daughter, can we wonder that men dominate over women in the Game of Life?

For Woman is as a house divided against itself.

But NOTHING can shake or alter the beautiful Love of Man for MAN! Not even a Poker Game?

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

THE slow fire of constant love keep up the blow of life, but continuous rekindling of the flame soon leaves a man with a burned-out heart.

A man goes into every new flirtation with all the buoyant enthusiasm of "first love" and the perfect confidence that it is going to be "the last."

A lot of men have been lured into matrimony by the street car advertisements depicting a pretty girl in a white apron, with perfectly coiffed hair, standing over a cook stove, smiling like a siren and holding up a plate of perfectly browned muffins.

The only thing "eternal" about love is its eternal change.

The woman who holds a man's love forever is the one who offers him neither devotion nor indifference but just a mild, tepid interest, which plagues his vanity, appeals to his curiosity—and at the same time lulls all his fears of matrimonial designs.

A hero is a man who can keep on forever telling a woman that he loves her without showing her how tired it makes him.

A teary wife, a chilly wife or a stormy wife, like bad weather, invariably drives a man off in search of a sunnier feminine atmosphere.

Marriage is the electric switch by which the light of happiness is turned on or off.

Romance

And the Story of Its Origin

THE word Romantic loses almost all its meaning and value when it is used to characterize whole periods of our literature," said Sir Walter Raleigh, in one of the lectures upon Romance delivered by him at Princeton University.

"Nevertheless, the very name of Romance has wielded such a power in human affairs, and has so habitually impressed the human imagination, that it is not misapplied in extending its historical bearings. These great vague words, invented to facilitate reference to whole centuries of human history—Middle Ages, Renaissance, Protestant Reformation, Revival of Romance—are very often invoked as if they were something ultimate, as if the names themselves were a sufficient explanation of all that they include."

"So an imperfect terminology is used to gain esteem for an artificial and rigid conception of things which are fluid. The Renaissance, for instance, in its strict original meaning, is the name for that renewed study of the classical literatures which manifested itself throughout the chief countries of Europe in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries."

"In Italy, where the movement had its origin, no single conspicuous event can be used to date it. The traditions inherited from Greece and Rome had never lost their authority; but with the increase of wealth and leisure in the city republics they were renewed and strengthened. From being live models; Latin poetry was revived, and Italian poetry was disciplined by the ancient masters."

"But the Renaissance, when it reached the shores of England, so far from giving new life to the literature it found there, at first degraded it. It killed the splendid prose school of Malory and Chaucer, and prose did not run clear again for a century."

"It was a strong tributary to the stream of our national literature; but the popular usage, which assigns all that is good in the national literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to a mysterious event called the Renaissance, is merely absurd."

"Modern scholars, if they are forced to find a beginning for modern literature, would prefer to date it from the wonderful outburst of vernacular poetry in the latter part of the twelfth century, and, if they must name a birthplace, would claim attention for the court of King Henry II."

"In some of its aspects, the Romantic revival may be exhibited as a national consequence of the Renaissance."

"When the poets of France and England, to name no others, had learned as much as they were able and willing to learn from the masters of Greece and Rome, the work of the Renaissance was done. By the middle of the eighteenth century there was no notable kind of Greek or Latin literature—historical, philosophical, poetical—epic, elegy, ode, satire—which had not worthy disciples and rivals in the literatures of France and England."

"Nothing remained to do but to go further afield and seek for new masters. These might easily have been found among the poets and prophets of the East, and not a few notable writers of the time began to forage in this direction."

"But the East was too remote and strange, and its languages were too little known, for this attempt to be carried far; the imitation of Persian and the Chinese was practiced chiefly by way of fantasy and joke."

"The study of the neglected and forgotten matter of medieval times, on the other hand, was undertaken by serious scholars. The progress of the medieval influence reproduced very exactly the successive phases of the classical Renaissance."

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Why Not?

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch
by Maurice Ketten.

MY SON IS FULL OF PATRIOTISM

SO IS MINE

MY SON IS A WONDERFUL ORATOR. HE CAN TALK FOR HOURS ON PATRIOTISM. I WISH YOU COULD HEAR ONE OF HIS PATRIOTIC SPEECHES

MY SON IS NOT AN ORATOR. BUT HE MADE ME THE SHORTEST AND MOST PATRIOTIC SPEECH THAT CAN BE MADE

WHAT DID HE SAY?

HE SAID "MOTHER, I HAVE ENLISTED."

How to Save Money in the Home by the Judicious Use of Bread

Miss Chamberlain's Third Economy Article

Housewives Get a Lesson in How They May Economize in the Use of Bread by Saving Every Slice, Even to the Dried Crumbs.

FOLLOWING is the third of a series of articles written especially for the Post-Dispatch by Miss Alice Adams Chamberlain of the domestic science department of Mary Institute on economizing in the kitchen. These articles are designed to be of practical assistance to housewives who desire to cut their table expenses because of the increasing cost of living. Other articles will follow:

By ALICE ADAMS CHAMBERLAIN.
Head of the Domestic Science Department of Mary Institute.

ARTICLE III.

SINCE we as a nation are facing a shortage in wheat, we realize that the bread box must be diligently watched, and a way found to conserve wheat both for this country and for those on the other side of the Atlantic.

We are rich in corn and herein lies one of the avenues of conservation of wheat. The two following recipes were carried out very carefully as an experiment, the underlying principle of the experiment being the substitution of one-fourth cornmeal for flour, used in making a loaf of white bread. The result gave great satisfaction, and it is hoped will be of service to many. The bread thus made was delicious and appetizing.

In experiment (1) a loaf of bread

Lesson on the Economy of Bread in the Home.

A SLICE of baker's bread weighs 15 grams.

If one-fourth of a slice of bread is wasted every day by each of the 20,000,000 families in the United States, the total bread wasted would be about 196,875 pounds.

Bread is worth today one-half cent an ounce, and the total of daily waste of the bread would be in money about \$15,750.

Save the dried crumbs and make use of them. They can be used to advantage in making plum pudding and other delicacies.

Wash, scald and dry bread crumbs in the sun at least once a week. Stale loaves of bread may be bought for less than fresh loaves, thereby making a saving to the thrifty housewife.

Try experiments with stale bread and the results will be most surprising.

was made, using the following quantities:

1 teaspoon sugar, at 10 cents per lb.	\$.001
1/2 teaspoon butterine, at 25 cents per lb.	\$.0013
1/2 teaspoon lard, at 35 cents per lb.	\$.00135
1/2 cake yeast, at 2 cents per cake	\$.0025
1/2 cup corn meal, 4.81 oz., at	



The Object of DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS

is to remove and prevent Constipation by creating a natural and regular operation of the Bowels, restoring the deranged and torpid Liver to its normal condition and healthy action. Learn for yourself. Buy a box today.

Clear your complexion completely with Resinol Soap

If you find yourself "left out" because of a poor skin, and want a clear, fresh complexion, use Resinol Soap at least once a day. Wash thoroughly with a warm, creamy lather of it, then rinse the face with plenty of cold water. It does not often take many days of such regular care with Resinol Soap to show an improvement. In severe cases, a little Resinol Ointment should be used at first. All druggists sell Resinol Soap and Ointment.

Custard and Fruit Mold.

SCALD 1 1/2 pints milk, add sugar to taste, about 1-4 cup, and lemon peel (thin), 1/4 ounce (lemon dissolved in the milk, 1 well-beaten egg, added slowly while being stirred, as soon as the milk is off the boil. Stir until thick and strain. When cool, add 3 or 4 small sponge cakes, cut in small pieces some gaudy cherries, ginger or other fruits and pour into a mold. Beans have been high for some time. Now catsup has overtaken them. Hence the name.

Famous Women

Laura de Noves, made famous by Petrarch, was a real flesh-and-blood woman, although idealized by the bard into an angelic creature fit only to live among the stars. She was not yet twenty and Petrarch was twenty-two when they first met. Laura was a married woman, but that did not prevent the poet from bestowing upon her a devotion that continued to her death, more than 20 years afterward. She was the theme of the series of sonnets which have made the name of Petrarch immortal.

Although her fame was thus spread all over Italy, it did not add to her happiness, for her husband, naturally of a jealous disposition, was enraged by the celebrity given to his spouse. He had no cause of complaint in her actions, for she remained faithful to her vows, and bore him 10 children. The constant persecution and brutality of her jealous husband ended only with her death in 1348, which was due to the plague. The widower married again within seven months. "The most chaste and beautiful lady," wrote Petrarch, "was buried on the same day of her death. Her soul returned. I feel most assured, to heaven, whence it came."

Vermicelli Soup.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL STARTS ST. CLAIR COUNTY CLEANUP

Suit Filed at Belleville to Close Alleged Unlicensed Saloon Near East St. Louis.

OTHER ACTIONS PLANNED

Springfield Official Goes Over Head of State's Attorney in Asking Injunction.

Two representatives of Attorney-General Brundage arrived in Belleville late yesterday evening and filed in the St. Clair County Circuit Court petitions for injunctions against John Peters and his wife, Nellie Peters, and against John Kieselbach, to restrain them from continuing to operate unlicensed saloons at Forty-second street and Bond avenue, Centerville Township, adjacent to East St. Louis, and from operating saloons anywhere else in St. Clair County. Judge Crow set next Saturday for a hearing.

The Attorney-General said yesterday that 22 additional suits are being prepared against unlicensed saloons in the county and will be filed in a few days.

Other Suits Planned.
The suits are brought under the general statute which defines an unlicensed saloon as a common nuisance. Suits are to be brought later under the abatement law, directed against those who construct the saloons and the owners of the property. Under that law property rented for unlicensed saloons may be placed under an embargo for a year, during which time they cannot be rented for any purpose.

In filing the suits the Attorney-General is going over the head of State's Attorney Schaumleff, who until yesterday had not satisfied the demands of the Attorney-General that he close up the unlicensed places. The petitions set forth that complaints had been made to the State's Attorney, the petitions state, and he called the attention of Schaumleff to the complaints, but received no replies from Schaumleff.

Alleges Youth Are Sold Drinks.
The petition against Peters and his wife alleges that a disorderly house is conducted in connection with the saloon. The petition against Kieselbach alleges that he conducts a dance hall in connection with his saloon, which is frequented by boys and girls between 12 and 21 years of age, to whom drinks are sold.

It is also alleged that Paul Kieselbach, a son of the proprietor, who is a constable, acts as a barkeeper at the place.

Advocates of Rev. C. Woods, John Glaser and Roy George W. Allison, the latter pastor of a Baptist church in East St. Louis, accompany the petitions. Woods and Glaser tell of having purchased drinks at both places and of having observed the conduct of men and women, boys and girls, at the saloons, the dance hall and the disorderly house. The minister tells of having seen the sale of drinks.

Says Officials Have Failed.
State's Attorney Schaumleff, when he received a third letter from the Attorney-General yesterday, demanding that he state his intentions with respect to the enforcement of the laws, sent a telegram to Brundage, assuring him that he would do his duty, enforce the laws and clean up the county. He followed the telegram with a letter, stating that he had not answered the previous letters because he was having the Sheriff make an investigation. He inclosed the report of Sheriff Logan, which was that there was "nothing doing" at the places complained of.

The Attorney-General, in the petitions filed yesterday, says that Schaumleff and other officials have failed to do anything to abate the nuisances, which he says are "open, notorious and flagrant."

3 MERCHANTS HELD ON CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS

Chicago Detectives Say They Traced Shipments of Clothing to Store Here.

Three St. Louis clothing merchants, Morris Minkin, 510 North Eighth street, Nathan Greenberg, 1118 Biddle street, and Benjamin Diamond, 1803 O'Fallon street, were arrested by detectives last night and will be taken to Chicago to answer to the charge of receiving stolen goods. Three boxes of suiting cloth, trousers, 180 pattern of suiting cloth, 45 yards of cloth, and 8 bolts of cloth, Minkin and Greenberg, who were at the Minkin store when arrested, are said to have involved Greenberg, and his arrest followed. The three men said they purchased the merchandise for \$700 and had no knowledge of it being stolen.

Chicago detectives allege that more than \$100,000 worth of goods have been stolen in that city recently, of which that recovered was a part.

NEW BOYS' SCHOOL PLANNED

A school to replace Smith Academy and the Manual Training School, which is about to go out of existence, will be established on the 46-acre farm owned by Julius S. Walsh, and lying north of the Natural Bridge road, near the Kinloch Club.

The school, which will be known as the "St. Louis Country Day School," will be presided over by Prof. Rolf Hoffman as head master, and will be for boys between the ages of 11 and 15.

Regular Army Quotas of 10 Largest Cities and the Percentage Enlisted

CITY	*Quota	Enlisted	Pct.
Chicago	4508	4997	118
Detroit	950	960	101
Pittsburg	1073	1039	97
ST. LOUIS	1317	931	70
Cleveland	1144	578	50
Buffalo	913	463	50
Boston	1346	508	45
Philadelphia	3080	938	33
New York	9133	1998	22
Baltimore	1365	234	17

*The quota for the cities was not given out by the War Department, but was obtained for the purposes of this table by taking the quota for the states in which the cities are located, figuring the ratio of the city's population to that of the entire state and thus arriving at the part of the quota which the cities would be expected to furnish purely on a basis of population.

It must be understood that many of those who enlist, say in the Baltimore recruiting office, do not necessarily live in Baltimore. Many come from the outlying districts, in some cases even from other states. However this condition applies to all of the recruiting offices mentioned above. Some of the cities tabulated above are surrounded by thickly populated suburbs while others like St. Louis are more or less isolated. All these circumstances must be taken into consideration when considering the percentages of enlistments.

PRICE OF HARD COAL HELD TO BE INFLATED

Federal Trade Commission Declares Supply Adequate and Warns Against Buying Panic.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Prevailing retail prices of anthracite coal are unwarranted and the supply for next season is adequate, the Federal Trade Commission stated today in a preliminary report based on a partially completed investigation ordered by Congress last winter. The commission warns consumers against buying larger quantities of coal than usual this summer, saying there are symptoms now of such a buying panic as that which enabled speculators last winter to force prices above normal. No good reason exists, says the report, that May prices should not be subject to the usual summer discount, but "if the public is again so deceived as to indulge in a scramble for coal, the favorable situation may be nullified."

The commission is keeping in close touch with the anthracite situation and promises to "expose any unscrupulous wholesaler, jobber or retailer who seeks to mislead the public into belief that exorbitant prices are justifiable, or that there is any necessity to join in a frenzied bidding to secure immediate delivery for far future needs."

"The United Mine Workers' new wage scale which went into effect last week increases production cost between 24 and 29 cents a ton, and is a beneficial and steady factor in the industry," says the commission. Leading operators press at the mine for May provide for this wage increase and "there is no justification for a larger increase to be passed on to the consumer." Prices for May at the mines are quoted at \$3.61 a net ton for egg, \$3.64 for stove and \$3.93 for chestnut coal.

Referring to evidence that speculators, by storing coal in cars, paying demurrage or reconsigning it, tended to increase prices materially last winter, the commission's report recommends action by Congress or some authority to be designated by Congress on the following:

"First, the elimination of the element of speculation and the charging of an exorbitant price, or the withholding from use of this necessity of life; and second, the imperative need of keeping coal moving from point to point of production to its final destination, and of preventing coal cars from being held out of use for the purpose of speculative storage."

When the report was presented in Congress Senator Hitchcock, author of the investigation resolution, declared it "shows the people have been robbed by speculators and consumers have contributed to it by their panic condition." He expressed the hope that wide publicity would be given to the report from a governmental agency that there is abundance of anthracite and no warrant for increasing prices.

Pimples in Sore Spots on Face and Neck. Could not Rest Healed by Cuticura

"My skin was as clear as could be when gradually it became red and itchy. When I rubbed it it began to burn and little pimples came on my face and neck. The pimples were in blotches and some festered, and they later developed into sore spots. They hurt so I could hardly stand it, and some nights I could not rest. They disfigured my face."

"The trouble lasted about two months before I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Inside of a month the pimples began to take their former state, and when I used one box of Cuticura Ointment and two cakes of Soap I was healed." (Signed) Miss Margaret Frecke, Boone Grove, Ind., Oct. 4, 1916.

In purity, delicate medication, refreshing fragrance, convenience and economy, Cuticura Soap and Ointment meet with the approval of the most discriminating. Unlike strongly medicated soaps which are coarse and harsh, Cuticura Soap is ideal for every-day use in the toilet, bath and nursery.

Sample Each Free by Mail
With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. H, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

HOW ST. LOUIS RANKS IN ARMY RECRUITING

Fourth in Proportion to Population in Ten Largest Cities.

St. Louis ranks fourth among the 10 largest cities of the country in the number of recruits obtained for the regular army during April, in proportion to its population and the prescribed State quota.

According to the figures of the War Department, Missouri was to furnish 686 recruits. Figuring the population of St. Louis as about one-fifth of that of the whole State, the quota for this city would be 137. Of this number the city has already provided 231, or approximately 70 per cent of the total required. Only three cities rank ahead of St. Louis on the proportionate population quota basis, Chicago, Detroit and Pittsburg. The first two have already enlisted more than 100 per cent of what was required of them. Pittsburg, with a quota of 1073, had up to May 1 enlisted 1039. By this time, no doubt, the balance and more have come forward.

The poorest showing of the 10 cities during April was made by Baltimore, where only 17 per cent of the quota was furnished. New York, with a quota of 9133, enlisted 1998, a percentage of 22, which is surprising in view of the great amount of war enthusiasm that has emanated from the metropolis. Boston and Philadelphia next two largest cities on the Atlantic seaboard, make a poor showing, with 45 and 33 per cent, respectively. Cleveland and Buffalo have each provided about half of the men required of them.

ORDER ISSUED TO WIND UP CASUALTY COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

New York Court Action Instituted by Board Because of Judgment Against It.

NEW YORK, May 5.—An order was granted in the Supreme Court late yesterday directing Jesse S. Phillips, State Superintendent of Insurance, to take possession of the assets and property of the Casualty Company of America for the purpose of liquidating its business and winding up its affairs. The premium income of the company for the first nine months of 1916 was approximately \$5,000,000.

The Casualty Company of America was incorporated Sept. 23, 1903, and has been engaged in writing general casualty and surety lines. Its volume of business has been large, its premium income since 1912 having averaged more than \$3,000,000 a year, Phillips said.

The court action was instigated by the Board of Directors, Phillips said, because of the fact that a judgment of \$138,377 with interest from Feb. 20, 1916, was entered against the company on April 26 last by the Supreme Court. A stay of execution on this judgment will expire next Monday.

The assets of the Casualty Company are largely real estate, it was said, and could not readily be turned into cash for the purpose of procuring an undertaking to stay execution on appeal and to pay other claims which are now due or which soon will become payable.

POLICEMEN WHO DRINK TO EXCESS WILL LOSE POSITIONS

Board Puts Ban on Intoxication After Three Patrolmen Are Found Guilty of Such Offense.

There is no room on the police force for men who drink to excess. This was announced by the Police Board yesterday after three patrolmen were found guilty of intoxication at yesterday afternoon's meeting.

The first policeman "on the carpet" yesterday for intoxication was fined \$10, the second was fined \$20 and the third \$40. Then the board adopted a verbal resolution that henceforth an absolute divorce from the job will be the lot of any member of the department found guilty of the charge.

Twelve years ago a former Police Board adopted a similar policy. Some 15 or 20 patrolmen lost their positions and then intoxication became a rare vice on the police force. A succeeding board pursued a more lenient policy and fined patrolmen a month's salary for intoxication.

PURE 15¢
Ready to Use
GULDEN'S Mustard
In the Familiar Handy Bottle
NATURE'S purest materials, blended the Golden way, in a clean established—no wonder Golden's Mustard is so different, so good. An American Standard for 50 Years

TONIGHT
Take Home a Bottle of **JACK DANIEL'S OLD No. 7**
Round out the week with a straight Whiskey.
ALL FINE-CLASS BARS

SERGEANT'S BUSY DAY WON A COMMISSION

British Noncommissioned Officer Led Charge, Recruited a Force and Captured Gun.

Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.
LONDON, April 8.—Sergeant Frederick William Palmer of the Royal Fusiliers has been awarded the Victoria Cross and promoted to Second Lieutenant for most conspicuous bravery, control and determination.

During the progress of certain operations, all the officers of his company having been shot down, Sergt. Palmer assumed command and, having cut his way under point-blank machine gun fire, through the wire entanglements, rushed the German trench with six of his men, dislodged the machine gun which had been hampering the British advance, and established a block.

He then collected men detached from other regiments and held the barricade for nearly three hours against seven determined counter-attacks, under an incessant barrage of bombs and rifle grenades from his flank and front. During his temporary absence in search of more bombs an eighth counter-attack was delivered by the enemy, who succeeded in driving in his party, and threatened the defenses of the whole flank. At this critical moment, although he had been blown off his feet by a bomb and was greatly exhausted, he rallied his men, drove back the enemy, and maintained his position.

"The very conspicuous bravery displayed by this noncommissioned officer cannot be overestimated," says the official order in the case, approved by the King, "and his splendid determination and devotion to duty undoubtedly averted what might have proved a serious disaster in this sector of the line."

LUXURY OF PRIVATE ART MUSEUM FOR FRENCH MISSION

Breckenridge Long's Uncompleted Gallery Being Put in Shape for Gen. Joffre.

Gen. Joffre, Minister Viviani and the other leading members of the French mission will enjoy the luxury of a private art museum while being entertained at the home of Breckenridge Long, at 5145 Lindell boulevard.

The sumptuous museum adjoining the Long home was not to have been completed in its interior arrangements for two months or more, but in accordance with a telegram from Long, Guy Studt, the architect, has had a force of men at work since last Monday installing the light system and otherwise giving the museum the semblance of completion.

Most of the pictures owned by Long are now in Boston, but paintings and tapestries have been borrowed from the St. Louis Art Museum for use during the short visit of the distinguished Frenchmen.

JOINS FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The Mississippi Valley Trust Co. yesterday became a member of the Federal Reserve System, acquiring \$200,000 of stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, based on its \$5,000,000 of capital and surplus, as provided in the Federal Reserve act. Application for admission into the system was made at this time in the belief that the unification of the banking resources of the country through the Federal Reserve System, the financial institutions of the country, individually and collectively, could offer better and broader facilities in financing the requirements of the Government and the business interests of the country.

HURT IN FALL DOWN STEPS

Edward Sweeney, 60 years old, of Kennwood Springs, a supervisor on the Hammond branch of the United Railways, was found unconscious at 12:30 o'clock this morning at the bottom of a flight of steps leading to the basement at 6123 Easton avenue. He was taken to the city hospital, where it was said he had concussion of the brain and a possible fracture of the skull.

The police say that Sweeney was afflicted with rheumatism and that while in crippled condition he fell down the steps. He had gone to the avenue address to get a basket which had been left in the back yard for him.

YUCATAN IS YUCATAN

Stock up well with Yucatan before you start to the ball game.

CHEW YUCATAN GUM
Nuxated Iron
100% FORFEIT

Wanted a Surgeon.
One night a woman appeared at the Italian Legation at Bern and demanded to see Count Palucci, the Italian Minister.
"Give me," she demanded, "a couple of expert burglars from Rome. They must be Italians and thoroughly up to date. I want them as soon as possible."
Presumably the Italian Minister had heard about the woman he expected her visit. He procured two expert criminals from Rome, men who had been convicted for thefts in hotels and other fashionable places and whose reputations—beyond reproach.

The Austrian Consul-General in Zurich is such a busy man that he has had to turn over the spying immediately connected with that purpose to Vienna. He has also had to enlarge his office of late, so that this office has an office of

ITALIAN "DESERTER" ROBS AUSTRIAN SAFE OF LISTS OF ALL SPES IN ITALY

Young Gunner Went From His Own Trenches to Those of Enemy, With Consent of Superiors, Midst Firing of Blank Cartridges and Wormed Way Into Foe's Confidence.

Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.
ROME, April 7.—Naval Lieutenant Giuseppe X. of the Italian forces is a smart naval gunner. In the hot days of last year's "Bright Expedition" when men went down like flies in and around Montefiore, when fighting was so fierce that Austrians and Italians butchered each other over the counter of the local shipping offices, he was up in the Devil's Tower, just outside the city, directing the Italian artillery fire and bearing, so the Austrians thought, a charmed life.

"The 'brightness' was driven back: Cadorna's troops took Gorizia. Autumn turned into winter, and Giuseppe found time hanging somewhat heavy on his hands. So he hatched the plan that forms the burden of my tale.

One day he sought out his commanding officer, who was writing reports in a wooden shack no bigger than a sleeping berth on an American railroad, but fairly safe from Austrian shells. The commander, whose name may not be told, is a fatherly looking man, and he beamed upon Giuseppe. Good gunners are apt to be favorites in modern warfare.

"Well, Giuseppe, what's the news?" he asked.

Plan Carried Out.
"I've got a plan for laying my hand on every spy now in Austrian pay in Italy," he answered. And he set forth his ideas.

The commander was not very keen about the plan when he first heard it. He was loath to lose so good a gunner on such a dangerous errand. But Giuseppe is eloquent, and finally he persuaded the older man to promise he would lay the plot before his own superior officers. Giuseppe's plot was approved.

Details were prepared with every precaution to ensure secrecy. And, one day, after a bit of a scrap, Giuseppe was seen to walk toward the enemy's trenches.

"You'll get a taste from them," cried one of his friends, thinking he was shod. "I've had enough of it," he shouted back, and walked on.

Welcomed by Austrians.
The Austrians also were watching the "deserter" with intense interest. At first they thought it was some joke. But when the Italians opened fire on Giuseppe they saw he was really trying to desert and they welcomed him warmly. Taken before the Austrian commander he talked quite freely of the ennui of trench life and his desire for change of air—and occupation.

"If you make it worth my while," he remarked, "I can give you some rather good information." Then he proceeded to tell the Austrians things about the Italian forces, the position of batteries and other matters which made the latter's hearts rejoice. The information seemed so good that they could not believe it was true till they had verified the young gunner's statements; and everything he told them proved to be correct enough. They were more than pleased. Many a long day had passed since they had culled any such information. He was allowed to remain with the General Staff, and they frequently referred to him when they wanted to worry the Italians.

One day he went up to the commander. "I've told you all I know about the Italian force," he said. "But if you send me to Vienna I can tell you some people things they might find useful."
"And to Vienna they sent him. He proved quite useful there, knowing a great deal about the Italian navy—far more than the Austrians suspected. And meanwhile he was learning a good deal about both the Austrian army and the Austrian navy.

Employment of Clearing House.
One day he went to the man in charge of a certain branch of the Intelligence Department at the Ballplatz.
"If you send me to Zurich and pay me well," he said, "I can put you in communication with people in Italy who will be even more useful than I am."

After some parley they let him go to Zurich to work under the Austrian Consul-General in that city. This once Swiss town has become about as German as Berlin, being the center of the German-Swiss and of the Austro-Swiss took out papers of Swiss citizenship when war broke out. It is also the clearing house of the central Powers' elaborate spying system and there are more spies, plots and counterplots there than in any other European city, which is saying a good deal.

Giuseppe was therefore "attached" to the Austrian consulate in Zurich. His work consisted of treating with new spies who were willing to work in Italy for the benefit of Germany and Austria. At first his employers had him watched most carefully. Everything he went to a cafe, a barber's shop, to church or to walk, his steps were dogged. But he behaved so well that after a few weeks' vigilance was relaxed.

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One night a woman appeared at the Italian Legation at Bern and demanded to see Count Palucci, the Italian Minister.
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his own in the Bahnhofstrasse, in a new building which might have come straight from Berlin. In his office stands a safe. In this safe were the papers connected with the men and women who have been spying for Austria in Italy. For a long time Giuseppe tried to get those papers. But the officer kept them so carefully locked up and was so watchful with the key that he could never find a chance.

It was Sunday. Zurich was keeping the holiday with more noise than usual because it happened to be the last Sunday before Lent and the city had a sort of carnival. The Austrian consulate was closed. A dentist who was overheard thought he heard noises in the office below in the afternoon, but he put it down to the carnival jollifications and thought no more about it.

An Empty Safe.
Monday morning when the military officer entered his office, a strange light met his gaze. His safe gaped open. It was empty. Every scrap of paper he had put there and locked up so carefully on Saturday night was gone. Gone, too, were several thousand francs' worth of bills with which he intended to pay some spies that day. He called in the Swiss police. They, too, were astounded, for they soon saw that the robbery had been committed in a way hitherto unknown in the Swiss cantons. The safe was empty, and the papers were gone. The Austrian Consul foundly thought them too intricate to copy.

His first thought was for Giuseppe. He hunted for him at his hotel, his favorite haunts, his favorite shops. But in vain. That Sunday night, immediately after the theft, he had crossed the Swiss frontier into Italy with a diplomatic pouch containing the papers stolen from the safe.

The haul has enabled the Italian police to lay their hands on no less than 70 men and women who were spying here for Austria's benefit. They are all of various classes, high and low. Some are the Austrian wives of Italian civilians and officers; one is a sacred image shop; another is a journalist; others are civil servants employed on the frontier.

Giuseppe has returned to the front. Little did the Austrians think that the shots fired at his deserting figure were blank shots, or that the information he gave and they verified was given with the full knowledge and approval of his commanding officers.

MRS. BART S. ADAMS, SUFFRAGIST, ENDS LIFE

Former President of Equal Suffrage League Had Been in Sanitarium.

Mrs. Mabel Hanson Adams, 44 years old, wife of Bart S. Adams, automobile supply dealer, killed herself by drinking a mixture of wood alcohol and nicotine at the home of her son-in-law, J. Porter Henry in Webster Groves, late yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Adams formerly was president of the Equal Suffrage Club and a member of the Monday Club, both of Webster Groves. Until a week ago she had been for several months in a sanitarium at Glendale. While she was there her husband lived in a St. Louis hotel, where he is still residing.

At inquest members of the Henry family testified that Mrs. Adams was brought from the sanitarium she had several times threatened suicide.

The nicotine which she drank had been kept about the place for use in spraying flowers. Members of the family hid it and the alcohol in a closet to prevent her from carrying out her threat to poison herself. The portion of the liquids which she had not drunk were found in the closet after her death.

THREE FISH HOUSES MERGED

W. A. Meleto to Be President and R. C. Bender, Secretary.

A merger of three of the largest fish and sea food houses in the city was effected yesterday. The companies are: The Meleto Fish and Oyster Co., 14 Franklin avenue; the Union Fish and Oyster Co., 11415 Morgan street; the St. Louis Fish and Oyster Co., 413 Market street. It was announced that the merger would lead to lower the price of fish.

William A. Meleto is to be president. Robert C. Bender, secretary, and Charles Smeraglia, vice president.

New Corn Remover in Big Demand Say Druggists

Since the virtues of ice-mint as a corn remover became known in this country druggists have been having an extraordinary demand for this product and it is predicted that this summer season will see smaller and prettier shoes than ever.

The fact that this new discovery which is made from a Japanese product will actually remove corns—red and all—without the slightest pain or soreness, is of course, mainly responsible for its large and increasing sale.

You apply just a little on a tender, aching corn and instantly the soreness is relieved, and soon the corn is so shriveled that it may be lifted out with the finger—without pain.

Ice-mint is a clean, creamy, snow-white, non-poisonous substance and will never inflame or irritate the most tender skin.

Cutting or paring corns often produces blood poisoning and people are warned to stop it.

Just ask in any drug store for a small jar of ice-mint. It is in a small bottle and is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callous like a magic wand.

—ADVERTISEMENT.

Indoor Life Makes Fat

Try Oil of Koresin With Simple System to Get Fine Figure.

People who spend most of their time indoors and who are deprived of fresh, invigorating air must take precautions to guard against overweightness, so fat acquired by indoor life is unhealthy and a danger to the vital organs of the body.

Lack of fresh air weakens the oxygen-carrying power of the blood, so that it is unable to produce strong muscles and vitality, and the formation of unhealthy and unhealthy fat is the result.

If you are overweight, you are daily drawing on your reserve strength and are constantly lowering your vitality by carrying this excess burden.

You are advised to go to a good druggist and get a small box of oil of koresin and use it as directed. It will come to you in a plain wrapper.

Even a few days' treatment has been known to produce a fine figure and a return to normal weight. It is a pleasant, non-injurious and helps the digestion. Any person who wants to reduce and to maintain a fine figure should use it.

Oil of koresin is pleasant to take, non-injurious and helps the digestion. Any person who wants to reduce and to maintain a fine figure should use it.

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dry, 2001 Pine st. (47)

The Post-Dispatch
Daily Short StoryHomesick
By Schuyler Terrill.

"I'm homesick for the West—and for him."
For a moment Dora Tridela buried her curly head among the faded cushions of the narrow couch. Mary Myers, sitting opposite, gazed upon her wonderfully.
"I didn't know you felt that way about it," she said finally. "I thought you liked it here."
Dora sat up, her black eyes gleaming resentfully.
"Like it?" she burst forth. "I hate every minute of every day here in New York!"
Mary smiled grimly.
"Why did you come, then?" she asked. "Because I didn't know any better." A hint of tears bordered the other girl's eyes. "I only wish that I could go back again."
"Why don't you?"
"I can't."
"Why?"

For a long two minutes Dora was silent. She seemed to have forgotten the shabby room with its meager furnishings. Her eyes looked off into the distance, envisioning something of which her companion was not a part.
"I never told you why I came here, did I?" she asked finally.
"No, except that you wanted to go on the stage."
"You know about Jim, don't you?"
"A little."

"Well, I was engaged to marry him once," Dora continued. "He is only a farmer—a big brute, we'd call him here—but he was about the only fellow I'd ever known, and we grew up together."
"Did he have any money?"
"He wasn't any millionaire, but he owned a big farm and could have given me a good home. When my mother died he wanted me to marry him and settle down, but ma had some life insurance, and I thought I'd take that and see New York."

"How much?"
"Five hundred dollars. Jim said that I ought to put it away so I'd be independent, and I had almost agreed with him when a show came to Glendale and I went to see it. The company held a reception afterward, and one of the actresses told me that I could make good on the stage. I believed her, and in spite of all that Jim could do I decided to come to New York and get a job."

"You didn't need a job with all that money in your purse."
Dora smiled wryly.
"I didn't have it long," she explained. "I hired a room in a boarding house up on Sixth avenue and then went around the stores to do some shopping. I bought a couple of things, but when I got back to the boarding house the money was gone."
"Where'd it go to?"
"Pickpockets, I guess."

"Humph!"
"After that I went around to the theaters until I got taken on in this chorus. I've been here for six weeks now, and I'm sick and tired of the whole thing. I don't wonder. If you'd only come out with me once in a while and pick up a stage Johnny, you wouldn't find things so slow."

Dora shook her head stubbornly.
"That kind of stuff doesn't appeal to me," she answered. "I'm not used to it. I want the West, Mary; it's the only thing that counts."

For a moment the other girl eyed her wonderingly.
"And you're still in love with the brute?" she asked.
"Yes."
"Why don't you write and ask him to come and get you?"
"He wouldn't do it. He's stubborn, and he told me that if I once came here he was through."

"Oh, I see!" Mary Myers, wise in the ways of the world, smiled grimly. She was really fond of her strange little roommate, and she had noted with concern the pining cheeks and the lusterless eyes. She had guessed of the love affair at home and its tragic ending. Such tales were by no means new to her.
"Well, you go to bed, honey," she said soothingly. "And maybe things will come out all right."

After Dora's deep breathing had signified forgetfulness of the hall bedroom and everything connected with it, the other girl took a rather scratchy pen from the center table and addressed a letter to Mr. Jim Black, Glendale, Colo.
A week passed, and the strange light in Dora's eyes grew brighter. Mary developed the habit of going home directly after the evening's performance. She encouraged Dora to talk of Glendale, and of Jim, and she listened indulgently to the long stories of mountains and hills where the air was clean and the sunsets worth while.

"It Jim would only come to me," Dora said one evening. "I'd tell him how homesick I am."

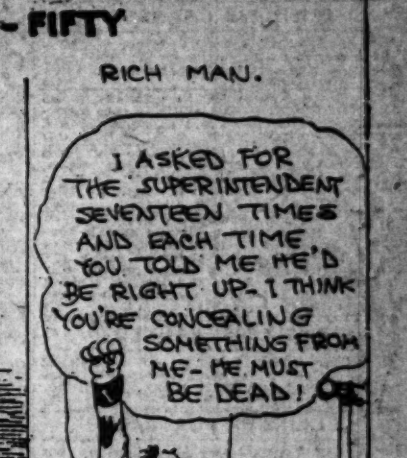
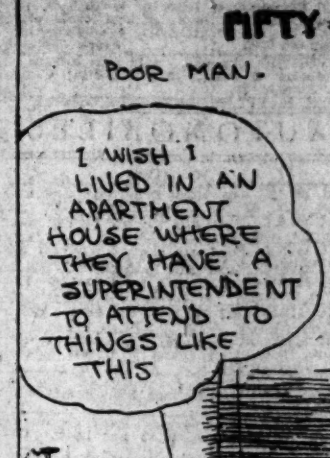
"It was after midnight, and the two girls had just come home from the 'show.' The open window brought in the roomy sounds of the city; the honking of an auto horn, the rattling of the elevated trains, the dim pounding of many feet on the hard pavement below. Suddenly the doorbell rang shrilly. Dora leaped to her feet.
"Someone's forgotten his key again," she exclaimed irritably. "Oh, how I hate this place!"

From the lower hall they could hear the sound of voices. Then footsteps ascended the stairs and a knock sounded on their door.
"Come in," Mary called.
The door opened and the landlady stood before them.

"There's a man downstairs wants to see Mary," she announced. "It's a fine time to have visitors, I must say, waking the house up at this ungodly hour."
"That's all right, Mrs. Murphy. I'll go right down," Mary shot a look at Dora. "One of the Johnnies wanting me to go to a party, I guess," she explained.
But at the foot of the stairs she met a man she had never seen. He towered over her, and in his eyes was an anxious light.

"Are you Miss Myers?" he asked abruptly.
"Yes."
"You wrote to me?"
Into Mary's eyes came the light of a sudden understanding.

"Are you Jim?" she asked.
"Yes," he answered, in a voice that



MUTT AND JEFF—WHEN IT COMES TO DEFINING NAUTICAL TERMS JEFF IS NO WEBSTER—BY BUD FISHER.



"S'MATTER, POP?"—THE CHILD CAN'T UNDERSTAND THIS METHOD OF GETTING INSIDE INFORMATION—BY C. M. PAYNE.



was marvelously soft. "I'm Jim."
"Come with me."
Mary let the way up the darkened stairway and stood for a moment before the door of her room.
"Dora's in there," she whispered finally. "She don't know you're coming."
As the man pushed open the door the

girl, sitting in the corner, leaped to her feet. For a moment she gazed wonderingly at the visitor, then her lips trembled. "Jim?" she said.
The big man framed in the doorway held out his arms.
"Dora," he whispered huskily. "I've come to take you home."

"The fairy had on a beautiful dress of green gauze, with spangles all over it, and on her head was a tiny crown of spangles. She had two tiny wings and in her hand she carried a little gold wand."
"Marie," she said to the doll, "I am going to grant you a wish. What shall it be?"
"Marie thought a long time, for she was very fond of pretty clothes, and she wanted a new dress, but she knew that would bring pleasure only to herself, so she thought some more and this time she made up her mind and said to the fairy: 'I wish that for one night all the toys in this room might become real alive creatures and live just as real ones do.'"

"Very well, you shall have your wish," replied the fairy, and she waved her wand over the room.
"In a second everything was changed. Marie became a real little girl, the Teddy Bear became a real bear and ran off to the woods."
"The Woolly Dog on wheels jumped off the little board on which he stood and ran out barking."
"Jumping Jack became a real live boy and ran out of the room whistling, with Jack-in-a-box running after him, for he had legs and feet when he jumped out of the box."

"And the little tin soldier started off for the war."
The playroom was deserted, and when the little stuffed bird in a cage began to sing and fly out of the open window, the books and games were all that were left.
"The fairy told them they could live one whole day just like real animals and people, but that they must be back the next night on the stroke of 12 or they would be broken, and wherever they were they would become toys again and, perhaps, never get back home."

"The next night, long before it was 12, back they all came."
"Where is she?" they asked.
"Do you mean the fairy?" asked Marie.
"Yes," said all the toys. "She wouldn't play a trick on us, would she, and leave us like this?"
"Wouldn't you like to be real all the time?" asked the fairy, appearing before them.
"Oh, no change us to toys again!" they all cried.

"Oh! a boy chased me and threw a stone at me," said Woolly Dog.
"A hunter with a gun chased me and tried to shoot me," said Teddy Bear.
"A bad boy tried to steal my eggs," said the stuffed bird, flying into its cage.
"Oh! I had to fight, and such a noise! I'm glad I am back."
"We had to go to school," said Jumping Jack and Jack-in-a-box. "You can't play all the time even if you are a real boy."

"No," said Marie. "I found that out, too. I thought it would give all of you pleasure to be real animals and people, but I had to go to bed when I wanted to sit up and read, and I had to go to school, too. No, I'd rather be a doll again."
"Very well," said the fairy. "I will change you back to your own forms again, but every night at 12 you shall have the power to move about and talk, though you can never leave the playroom, and at the first streak of dawn you become toys again."

"So the fairy waved her wand and they all became toys again, and that is the way it has been ever since."
Just as the French doll stopped speaking, the light came in through the playroom window, and there the toys stood, staring at her just as though they were still listening to her story.
(Syndicate, New York City.)

Quite Correct.
In a certain provincial town where everything is up to date and the people are always planning some new scheme, a shocking thing happened. One of the popular society women announced a "White Elephant Party." Every guest was to bring something that she could not find use for, and yet too good to throw away. The party, however, would have been a great success but for the overlooked-for development which broke it up.
Eleven of the nineteen women brought their husbands.

A Timely Gift.
Belle: Bob writes that the smoke in the trenches is something fierce.
Beulah: Is that so? Well, that gives me a hint.
"A hint for what?"
"I promised to send him a birthday present."
"Well!"
"I'll send him a smoking jacket."

Woman's Rifle Club.
EAST ST. LOUIS: I see St. Louis has a woman's rifle club?
Stockyards: What do they do, rifle their husbands' pockets?
"No, I think the object of the club is to improve woman's aim in life."

A Thought for Today.
VICTOR PITTS of Sooton Ridge, Ark., has an original story that has been rejected by 72 magazines. He says he has just decided to make a big play out of it and "show" those editors.

Thought He Knew.
OMAR: My neighbor is sick, and no one seems to know what's the matter with him.
Khayyam: Well, I know. His wife borrowed my wife's cook book.

The Sandman Story
For To-night

THE FRENCH DOLL'S FAIRY STORY.
ONE night when the clock struck 12 all the toys in the playroom yawned and stretched their arms.
"Oh! dear, what shall we do tonight?" asked Jack Jumper, making his arms and legs fly about. "I have not moved all day and I was afraid my joints would never move again."

"I am glad to get from under this table," said Teddy Bear. "I was left standing on my head early this morning and here I have stayed all day and all night, too."
"I haven't moved all day from this chair," said the French doll. "Just think of that! I feel like running."
"Suppose you had to stay in a box all the time?" said Jack-in-a-box.
"Oh! you have a good time hopping up and down, Jack," said Woolly Dog. "Suppose you always had to stand on this board as I do and never bend or move, I feel like barking for joy when the clock strikes 12."

"Let us all jump and make a noise and get our joints limber," said Teddy Bear.
"Oh! no, no," said French Doll. "We must be careful or the fairies will take

away our power to move and talk even after 12. Let us tell stories. I'll tell you a fairy story if you would like to hear it."

"Oh! yes, do," said all the toys, getting close to the French Doll.
"Well, once upon a time," she began, "there lived a doll."

"No," said all the toys. "Tell us about a Jack who lived in a box," said Jack-in-a-box.
"Oh! no, tell us about a soldier," said the tin soldier, who had not spoken before.
"If you all keep talking I cannot tell you anything, and it will be daylight the first thing you know," said French Doll.

"We will be quick," promised the toys when they heard this. "Do tell it!"
"Well, once upon a time," she began again, "there lived a doll in a playroom,

Blow to Women.
ALICE: I see the universal training bill prohibits smoking.
Gail: That will discourage a lot of patriotic women from joining the ranks; won't it?

Down to Earth Now.
CREVE: I see a couple at Florsheim, Colo., were married on top of a smokestack 200 feet high.
Cour: Like all the others, they got down to earth after the ceremony.

Children Cry for Fletcher's
CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA?
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind, Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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In Use For Over 30 Years